CATTO'S
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.
MONGINI BROS.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,893—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th June
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne,	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman,	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	19th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

* The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street
Fort, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Pashni, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,127 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th June.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 510, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
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(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
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Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLE-WARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE, ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,
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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA.
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

"CROWN" ORGANS.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN". ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used, like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs. 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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F. S. MADON & Co.
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P. & O. PASSENGERS
KNOW AND APPRECIATE
CATTO'S
WHISKY.
NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS
AND AT
MONGINI BROS.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ICES !
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THREE KINDS DAILY
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF
BEST IMITATION SILK
UMBRELLAS
FOR
MONSOON SEASON.
☞ TO BE SOLD at the SAME PRICE THAT WE SELL AT OUR MARKET SHOP.

THE ENGLISH UMBRELLA MART,
OPPOSITE.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW'S SHOP, FORT.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

FOR SALE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the COLLECTOR of SALT REVENUE, BOMBAY, the Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1903, at 11 a.m. (Bombay time), at the Harbour Defence Bunder, Mazagon, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

H. WADHAM,
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue,
In charge Coast Guard Service.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.
R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK
ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE
BOMBAY IRON MART.
MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,
TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

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Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

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Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

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CARNAC BUNDER,
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BEST QUALITY RUBBER TYRE

FOR

1¼" CHANNEL	Rs. 2- 4	per foot.
1½" Do.	„ 1-12	„
CHANNEL SET of four Wheel	„ 10-	per set.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
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ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
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1 „ "Vertal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who are going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER, for the 7th Rajpoots, Lucknow. Apply with references to he BAND PRESIDENT.

SITUATION WANTED.—A 1st CLASS ENGINEER, through Mechanic, with 22 years' experience in Ice, Press, Ginning, Flour and Cotton Mills, seeks engagement. Have operated Ether and Ammonia Ice Machines. Thoroughly familiar with Mill Corliss Engines and expert in the Ammonia Absorption Machine. Address Box No. "662 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

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CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated). Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as h takes SQUIBB'S BRAN UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 2-4—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

HIGHEST and UNRIVALLED successes at all examinations is the result of the efficient Coaching at the COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION—10, Church Gate, Street.

LIME-JUICE!!!—Daroowalla's Lime-Juice is the most refreshing to use in Summer, after cycling or other out-door exercises and for relieving thirst cannot be surpassed. To be had of R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon Wardha Co-operative Stores, Igatpuri, Sholapur and Mhow.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

BEST, Fresh, Clean and Crushed or Whole GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN and specially prepared HORSE FOOD and all kinds of GRAIN for Horses can be had from GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba. Rates Greatly Decreased.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

KEMP'S SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES. A perfect palatable Cream. Agreeable to the taste, Re. 1 and 1-12 per bottle. Please quote No. 40 when ordering.—KEMP & Co., LD., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Kandawady Lane, advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 20th nstant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

THE SALE of landed property situate at Kazee Street and Panjrapole, advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until 2ith instant.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture and miscellaneous goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred glass fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong built landau in very good order.
1 powerful grey arab, 14-2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome bay waler mare, about 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 second hand strong built victoria, with rubber tyred wheels.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 123, Frere Road, Fort, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture such as fan pattern drawing room sofas and chairs, chiffoniers, cabinets, bedsteads, almira, etc. best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, windproof table and hanging lamps, by Hinks, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of O. J. HOLDWAY, Esq., Superintendent of Police. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, next to Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, walnut wood cottage piano by Rose & Co., gent's bicycle, Persian Carpets, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of Captain SKINNER, proceeded to England. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRAND NEW FULL SIZE SLATE BILLIARD TABLES, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Old Building, valuable office and household furniture, consisting of roll top office table, office cupboards and book case and seats, glassware and crockery, plated ware, drawing room sofas, chairs, marble top tables and teapoys, mirror door almiras, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, etc., also 2 brand new full size 1½ inches thick slate billiard tables, (specially made to order with all the latest improvements) with ivory balls, cues, marking boards, covers, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned jewellery, &c., belonging to the Dholpure State, viz :—

Gold bracelets, gem-set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelets, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklaces, a pair of opal and diamond links, agate gem-set scent bottle, gold gem-set cigarette case, pearl-set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse with watch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl diamond and enamel agate, jewelled cigarette cases and match box, choups-set one hand mirror set with gems, gold belt, also cigar cases, match boxes, card cases, buttons, studs and links, writing set, photo frames, fruit knives, bangles, brooches, earrings, &c., too numerous to mention in detail.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th June, 1903.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

A COSMOPOLITAN gathering was held at Calcutta, on June 13th, to witness Mr. ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING. The Audience commenced dropping in from five o'clock. The enterprising proprietor entered with a Selected Committee and the SEALED BOX. The Audience gave hearty cheers. In response Mr. Ardesher thanked the Audience and said :—"Ladies and Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to see this large gathering. It would no doubt give them a proper idea of the fairness of this bona-fide drawing to be present. He regretted he could not SUPPLY the LADIES' CHAINS as he had run out of stock owing to numerous orders. However, he begged to apologise to his Constituents, and said that those orders would receive early attention. The NEXT DRAWING would be on 22nd AUGUST." Refreshment was served, and the Committee proceeded to the drawing of FORTY-SEVEN PRIZES. The Drawing was amongst the Audience and paid promptly. Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 6325, held by Nisar Ahmed, a resident of Habishkha Fatuk, Delhi; Second Prize, Rs. 500, fell to Ticket No. 8807, held by Phirozshaw Dorabjee, a Student of the Canadian Mission College, Indore. The remaining 52 Prizes were fairly distributed all over India to Civilians and Natives, including Fort William privates. The drawing gained the satisfaction of the Audience.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HIOGO,
ILOILO,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE,
SOURABAYA,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£450,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4	
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 12 Months	5	„
„ 2 Years	5½	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
CHARING CROSS ... E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th May, 1903.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor : THOMAS KEATING, London.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Cast Iron Pipes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

A SET of TWO ICE MACHINES, Ether System, Wests Patent complete with all accessories and Ice Cells, together with a Turbine from Harris & Co., Daublin, working up to 80 H. P.

The Machines are adapted to work with either Water or Steam Power. Examination of the Machines is invited.

For further particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Hindu Ice & General Mills Co., Ld., Delhi.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
OR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 58
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

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First insertion	Rs. 5
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Third do.	„ 1-8
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but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND

LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

GENT'S SUITS, &c., MADE ON INSTALMENT SYSTEM.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 15.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	£91 3/16	= — 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1/4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 1/4	= — 1/16
2 months hence	24 1/16	= — 1/16
Spot in New York	52 1/2	= — 1/4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= — 1/2
Berlin "	20·43 1/2	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 1/2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7/8 pr ct	= do
6 " " "	2 7/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	2 1/8	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/4	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4d.

Transfer on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 7-16, June-July. Tone dull.

Metals:—Copper Braziers £69.

Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.

Tin Plates 11s. 9d.

Bar iron Belgian £5 2s 6d.

Iron Corrugated Sheets £11

Basic Steel Bars £5 4s.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 10d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 33 June July. Sellers canal.

Rapeseed.—Brown 33 1-4 June-July. Business done. Tone firmer.

Linseed—Sold 40 3-4. June-July. Buyers. Tone firmer.

Arrivals—Steamers Wardley, Aphrodite, and Aston Hall.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 7·12 plus 12. Sold on speculation and for Export 400. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed dull.

June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·68	6·63	6·51	6·11
+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 15
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·72	5·58	5·54	5·53
+ 16	+ 16	+ 15	+ 15
Feb.-Mar.			
5·53			
+ 16			

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 bales.
Do. last year	4,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	4,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12·60 + 10
Futures, month of July	12·25 unchanged
Do. do. December	10·29 + 21

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/16 + 1/4
Futures, month of Sept	11·71 + 15
Do. do. December	10·29 + 22
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 15th June, 1903:—

Cotton	8,575 bales.
Wheat	13,670 cwts.
Linseed	18,425 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	14,331 "
Gingellyseed	7,211 "
Poppyseed	5,938 "
Groundnuts	227 "
Castorseed	8,803 "
Rice	1,214 "
Myrabolams	1,526 "
Cottonseed	12,818 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do	6	do	do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	123
Shanghai	30	do	do	151 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	171 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	99

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	4th June	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	2	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	8	0
Castorseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone dull.			
Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 26	8	
Club No. 1	" 27	0	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	4,000
Imports	4,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·80	6·75	6·63	6·23	
+12	+12	+12	+12	
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5·84	5·68	5·64	5·63	5·63
+12	+10	+10	+10	+10

COTTON.—The local Market is firm with a good enquiry from Exporters and Mills. Prices for ready Cotton are Rs. 1 to 2 higher, but buyers pay the advance. For New Crop prices have advanced to Rs. 232 for good Broach and Rs. 179 for fully good Bengals owing to the rise in the Home Markets.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (By. terms)	182	170	163	25th June,
Bengals M.G. (By. terms)	190	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	189	179	...	do
Belati M. G	202	190	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	184	176	do
Akola M. G. Khamgaum do Karanja do	204	192	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	215	203	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	215	203	..	do
Broach do	253	241	...	do
Bhownugger do	229	221	212	do
Do H. G.	226	217	206	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	215	do

IN an Austrian Trade Journal we come upon some signs of the times in the following under the heading of "Canada and the British Duty on Corn":—The Report for the year 1902 which the High Commissioner for Canada has addressed to the Canadian Minister for Commerce brings a reminder of the time of the imposition of the present English Corn-tax, which in view of the singular attitude of Mr. Chamberlain on the question of the abolition of this duty, is not without a certain interest. Lord Strathcona states that he then sought to induce the English Government to except Colonial products from this tax. He did not, indeed, succeed in his aim, though he shrank from no exertion to represent to British Ministers the interests of Canada in this important matter. With reference to the import of barley into England the High Commissioner for Canada addressed to the Canadian Trade Minister in Ottawa, a communication on the import of barley into the mother country to the effect that, it is to be regretted that Canada does not have a proportionate share in the English imports of barley. The finer sorts of malting might be as easily drawn from Canada as from other countries. Canada is clearly recognising that she is a grown-up daughter and comes out into the world fully equipped for conquest.

IT is extraordinary to read that the supply of steel in the United States has run so short that the "North American Government"—presumably the States—has had to place an order with Germany for one thousand tons of first quality steel, required by the Charleston arsenal.

THE project of a steamer service from Venice to Calcutta approaches realisation. The Italian postal authorities sent last May a circular to the Italian steamboat companies setting forth the requirements of the Government and asking for tenders from the lines addressed. The shipping company to be called into existence will have its headquarters at Venice, and will enter into contract for at least fifteen years. In the event of any difference between the Company and the Government the Court of Appeal in Rome will decide. In this way the fulfilment of an old project will be carried out which will increase the number of steamer lines making of Venice the port of departure and will render her a formidable rival of Trieste.

RAPESEED may seem to the uninitiated an insignificant item of the farmer's harvest, but the part it plays in countries like Roumania is by no means a small one. The crop ripens early, and is ready for market before the wheat has to be garnered and long before the important maize crop is gathered. Both these are expensive harvest operations, and the small and early rapeseed supplies the funds for them. When it fails, the farmer is obliged to borrow from some one of the various institutions that give the Roumanian cultivator credit, and as the rape crop, if fair, brings in from thirty to fifty million francs, a considerable deficit has to be made good before later farming occupations can be proceeded with.

A DISCOVERY has been made by Herr Lorrain, according to a demi-official Russian paper, of a liquid that has the property of extinguishing naphtha when on fire. Experiments have been made at Baku of this liquid, and it has been shown that when it comes in contact with burning naphtha a sheet of thick foam is formed which stops the fire. According to a Commission which is entrusted by the Russian Government with the carrying out of Fire Insurance Rules in the petroleum districts this fire extinguishing liquid would not be of much utility in putting out great outbreaks of fire in the petroleum fields themselves, but it would do much to protect the petroleum industry, by rendering it possible to extinguish in a few minutes naphtha or its products when on fire in reservoirs.

SOUTH America is waking up. In March this year an Exhibition was held at Buenos Ayres of all the products for which a market is sought in Argentina. These include wine, oil, sardines, porcelain, hides, cotton cloth, silk, carpets, perfumery, furniture, gold manufactures, umbrellas, pharmaceutical articles, shoes, and other things. From May to June there was an exhibition of farm products, machines and farming implements, and hunting and fishing gear. The same Rural Society which has planned these exhibitions intends to invite foreign traders to a "concours" which will deal with samples of apparatus for the best method of evolving cream, butter, and cheese from milk. This "concours" will take place in September in Buenos Ayres. Rio Janeiro means to open in August an exhibition of spirit apparatus to be held under the patronage of the Brazilian Minister of Commerce, who will take the lead in every sitting of the exhibition committee that discusses important questions, specially the giving of prizes to the exhibitors. While the exhibition is open a congress of the sugar and spirit manufacturers of Brazil as well as of the farmers and industrial leaders of the country will be held to study the means of reducing the cost of the refining of the spirit that is used so largely in the various industries of the country. During the exhibition the members of the committee or other specially qualified persons will be invited to read papers on the different exhibits. The various heads into which these will be divided are motors of every kind, lighting and heating apparatus, machines for refining spirit. All the machinery and implements intended for exhibition as well as prospectuses and catalogues will be allowed to enter free of duty, and may in like way be exported unless the exhibitors desire that their goods should remain in the country when they will pay the five per cent. duty levied on such goods. The Presidents and Governors of all the Brazilian States are invited officially to the Congress, as well as the members of the town municipalities.

PROFESSOR BAKER of the Stanford University in California has discovered in the woods of Nicaragua a tree, the bark of which makes an excellent substitute for cork. The tree belongs to the anonaceous genus, many species of which are cultivated as fruit-trees in the tropics. It is not unlike the Canadian poplar, and grows in low lands and along river-banks.

THE Italian Government proposed to the Chamber that half a million lire should be voted to assist the Italian exhibitors at the St. Louis Exposition.

JELLY lovers will be surprised to learn that the Belgian makers of fruit-jelly and other sweet things of that sort import yearly an immense quantity of apple-peels as raw material duty-free. But by a recent enactment apple-peels are to be subject in Belgium to the ten per cent duty that fresh fruit has to pay. The jelly-makers immediately presented a petition to the Belgian Government begging that this rule should be excised from the Customs regulations.

IN April this year a meeting was held in Dublin which was attended by members of the Government and of the industrial and commercial communities to consider the question of the erection of sugar factories in Ireland. The trials continued now for some years of beetroot growing in that country which were started by Mr. Siegmund Stein have given very good results both from the point of view of return per acre, and percentage of sugar in the root. As Irish wages are moderate taxation on sugar low, and suitable land is to be had in quantities, the project offers good prospects of success.

NORTH American steel wire is now gaining ground in the American harbour of Bilbao, as it is not only cheaper than English wire but because North American exporters take the trouble to meet Bilbao merchants in adjustment of prices. Another reason for the preference is that American wire is lighter than English, and pays therefore less duty in proportion to its length. On the other hand the heavy English wire is better made, and does not break in bending like the American. Spanish wire hardly competes with either, for consumers do not approve of its quality.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRADDOCK—June 5, at Lahore, the wife of F R Craddock, of Cutler Palmer & Co., of a son.

DEATH.

PEARSON—June 9, at Fatehgarh, United Provinces, of enteric fever, Philip Greene Pearson, Indian Civil Service, aged 25 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h 38m. High water, 3-37m., 4-4a. Low water, 9-16m., 10 39a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mohamadi and Asia entered and the steamer Mozaffari left the Dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Gilbert and C. ias entered and the steamers Henzada and Weisenfels left the Dock yesterday.

A BOMBAY LADY'S SUCCESS.—We are informed that Miss Elizabeth S. Walker, late of the Grant Medical College, and the eldest daughter of Dr. S.B. Walker, has passed her examinations for the degree, of M. D. of the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Dr. Elizabeth Walker formerly practised in Bombay, and was appointed lady doctor in the Mangrol State by H. H. the Nawab Saheb.

PHONOGRAPHY.—The following pupils of English Typewriting Co., having passed examination in Phonography, have obtained Pitman's certificate as under:—Theory Certificates—Miss J. Renton, Messrs B. M. Metha, G. Gonsalves, Dossabhoy B. Munshi, Rajaram Govind Mirashi, and S B Pereira. Elementary Certificates—Messrs Richard Hildred Fido, Shavakshaw Rustomjee Dadiburjor, Keshavlal Lumbhoo and Shah, Sorabjee Dorabji Havaldar and A. Narayanrao.

MEETING OF PARSEE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A meeting of the Parsee Justices of the Peace, convened by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, at the request of Government, was held in the Sir Jamsetjee P. B. Institution yesterday afternoon for the purpose of selecting a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr K M Shroff, deceased. There was a good attendance of Justices. On the motion of Mr K R Kama, seconded by Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit was unanimously selected to fill the vacancy. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir Jamsetji Jeejbhoy the meeting separated.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondents writes;—The Mianas who had carried on depredations at Daan Thooka and at other places, and who were the terror of Kathiawar, were engaged by the Agency policemen (helped by the State's police), some where near Chuda. The dacoits who were seven in number fired on the police, who were pressing on them, but the police kept cotton doras rolling in front of them to protect themselves from the dacoit's bullets. Eventually a hand to hand fight ensued. Four of the Mianas were killed, two were wounded, and one was caught. These were the same Mianas who fled from Petlad jail. In Bhownagar an altercation ensued between two goldsmiths. Then they came to blows in which one was seriously wounded and his dying deposition was taken by the magistrate.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT OPIUM WAREHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged Rasulbux, a coolie working at the Government Opium Warehouse, with the theft of 25 tolas of opium in Government custody. Mr. A. MacMullen, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, appeared to prosecute. Evidence showed that the accused had been working at the warehouse for the last five or six years. Yesterday afternoon about 2-30 p.m. he was searched by Rama Surkhiaji, the warehouse peon No. 175, on suspicion, and the opium in question was recovered from him. The accused said that he found the opium from underneath the staircase and was going to give it to the peon Rama Surkhiaji, who charged him with stealing it. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Bhoba Dhondu, with attempting to commit robbery and with escaping from legal custody and assaulting P. C. No. 20 C to deter him from the discharge of his duty. Evidence showed that on the evening of the 14th instant a meeting of the Compti community was held at Durgadevi to discuss some caste affairs. The accused went there under the influence of liquor and demanded money from the headman of the caste and others. He had a stick in his hand, and when the money was refused he raised it to assault the people assembled there. The police sepoy on duty came up and arrested the accused, who was taken to the Mahar Bowdi police station. At the police station he assaulted P. C. No. 20 C and escaped from his custody. He was, however, arrested by Ramrao Mangesh, a clerk in the postal department, and made over to the police. The accused had four previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default of paying the fine, to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SECRET TREASURE AND THE DEVIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sarjudas Ramcharandas, Mulchand Pratapmull, and Keshchand Pratapmull were charged by Inspector Sullivan with cheating Sonu Vasaji, a dealer in chillies, in respect of Rs. 14-0 and with attempting to cheat him in respect of Rs 250. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate during the course of judgment remarked that the evidence for the prosecution was quite clear. It was brought into parts which when linked together left no doubt as to the charges against the accused. Their operations day after day to cheat the complainant of Rs. 250 had been conclusively proved. Had not their efforts been frustrated by the alarm raised by the neighbour Luxman they would surely have cheated the complainant of Rs. 250. But at the last moment instead of the dead devil two leaving devils in the shape of Inspector Sulliwan and P. H. 844 came on the scene and the accused had to run away. Further his worship remarked that police officers deserved great credit for the intelligence they had shown in unearthing the mystery of the Sindhi Gully godown devil. He convicted the accused on the evidence before him and sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kusondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Narayan Luxmon with the thefts of two watches, a silver pencil case, and Rs. 2-8 in cash, belonging to Khudabux Cooverjee Baliwala doing business in Pydownie. The accused was further charged with assaulting p. c. 1401 D. and escaping from legal custody. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant Khudabux was the owner of the tea-depot which caught fire early in the morning on Monday, and the accused was his servant. About 2-30 a.m. on the morning on which the fire broke out the accused was arrested on suspicion by p. c. No. 1401 D, at Tardeo and the property in question was found on his person. He made a statement and took, the sepoy to Khetwadi 7th Lane where the complainant resided. The policeman took p. c. No. 61, D. with him for assistance, and the latter went up the stairs of a house in Khetwadi to make inquiries, leaving the accused in charge of p. c. No. 1401 D. Meanwhile the accused gave a blow on the chest of the sepoy No. 1401 and escaped from his custody. He was arrested by a townsman later on. The complainant was subsequently found out and he identified the property as his own. He said that the property was lying that night in his shop which took fire. Mr. Paterson said that the accused might have thrown a lighted match carelessly in the shop that night from which the fire might have originated. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

"NEW Ireland" understands that initial steps have been taken for obtaining legal advice with a view to the prosecution of some London firms for fraudulent trading in Irish poplin. It has been noticed that in many shops a feature is made of prominently displaying ties, stamped "Irish poplin," and particularly so since the movement in favour of supporting Irish manufacture began to make headway. Now, while a considerable trade is done with the genuine article, it is well that intending purchasers should be warned against the unscrupulous trader, and see that the tie he is supplied with bears the name of the Irish maker.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE NEW DOCK SCHEME.

AT a special meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held in their office on the 11th inst. there were present: The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Chairman. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, CIE., Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Captain W. S. Goodbridge, CIE., R.N., Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. E. Gray, ICS, Mr. W. Greaves, Mr. J. Steven, Mr. W. L. Harvey, CIE., Mr. H. E. E Procter, and the Secretary Mr. H. E Hart.

A large scale plan was exhibited in the Board room showing the general design of the Docks modified in accordance with the Docks Committee's recommendations.

The Chairman said that the first business before the meeting was to consider the recommendations of the Docks Committee in connection with the New Dock Scheme contained in their proceedings, dated 30th May and 5th, 8th and 10th June, 1903. He remarked that printed copies of the papers up to the meeting of 8th June, 1903 had been sent to each Trustee but since their circular the Docks Committee, at a further meeting, held on 10th June, 1903, had resolved on a modification of their previous recommendations as regards the works to be immediately undertaken. A complete copy of the proceedings is before each Trustee, but the proceedings of the meeting at which the alterations referred to were decided upon, would now be read.

The Secretary then read the proceedings of the Docks Committee at a meeting held on 10th June.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the several recommendations made by the Docks Committee, said:—Since the receipt of the Consulting Engineers' report on the scheme the Docks Committee has held four meetings and very fully discussed the alterations which it was advisable to make in the scheme approved by the Board in February last.

NO ALTERATION IN THE GENERAL DESIGN

has been found necessary but the accommodation to be provided has been amplified in more than one direction. There was first, the question of draft of water to be provided in the entrance. The Committee thought they had gone far enough in the first instance in providing for a draft of 32 feet at ordinary neap tides. The Consulting Engineers, it may be mentioned, considered this provision in every way adequate. The Government of Bombay were rather inclined to question its sufficiency but did not press the point. The Committee considered the matter very carefully It was of course known that many tides in the year are below the level of ordinary neaps the extreme defect being two and a half feet and an examination of the tide table showed that for as many as nine consecutive tides in April and May, two of the busy months of the year and in October the rise falls short of the level of ordinary neaps and that in all during as many as 129 out of 706 tides in the year vessels drawing 32 feet or over would not be able to dock or undock allowing the full margin of 1ft. 3in. under the keel. The Committee still think it is sufficient to fix the draft to be provided at 32 feet net but they now recommend to give full effect to the design of making provision for vessels of this draft, that the sill and entrance channel be lowered 1 foot giving 33 feet at ordinary neaps (with a clearance on sill of 1ft 3in. and in the channel of 2ft. 3in.) This alteration is all the more desirable when it is remembered that occasionally the tides fall a little short of the predicted heights. With this alteration vessels drawing 32 feet could dock or undock on every day in the year; vessels drawing as much as 32 1-2 feet would be able to enter or leave every tide except 84 during the year and vessels drawing up to 33 feet could be accommodated every tide except 129 out of 707 or the same as for 32 feet with sill a foot higher.

The difference in cost of the channel is Rs. 5,410,200 including establishment, but the excess on the former estimate under this head is only 3 lakhs, the original provision having been somewhat more liberal than is necessary judging from supplementary borings since taken. It is not proposed to deepen the Dock itself and the depth will remain at 36ft. 3in. ordinary neap tides.—the effect will accordingly be to reduce the difference of level between the entrance sill and bottom from 3 feet to 2 feet. To this there is no objection more especially as it is not anticipated that there will be much silting in the new dock in the position chosen. The next important alteration is widening the outer wall of the proposed Dock. This, while most desirable in itself also lends itself to a further alteration, namely, the lengthening of the entrance lock from 600 feet to 750 feet. Both are matters we had in view from the first as desirable alterations in the original scheme. It is proposed to widen the Harbour wall from 250 feet to 425 feet, to provide a second row of transit sheds along the Harbour front and to deepen the bottom along the whole length of the straight portion of the wall to the same level as the channel (R L 45·00) giving 21 feet at low water spring tides and 23 feet at low water ordinary neap tides. Provision is also made for four lines of railway sidings running at the backs of the sheds. The Harbour wharf will thus be 2,600 feet in length with ample space for working coast or other cargo. The alteration involves an additional length of walling costing Rs 3,25,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 5,88,000 in deepening the bottom along the wharf and for sheds and cranes (to be provided as required) Rs. 15,80,000. The first two items aggregate Rs. 9. 13,000, or with establishment, say, 9 1-2 lakhs. For this expenditure

ADDITIONAL WHARF SPACE

with deep water accommodation, to the extent of 50,000 square yards, will be secured or at the extremely low rate of Rs. 19 per square yard. But it is further anticipated that the deepening along the wharf front will, by improving the scour, have an effect in keeping the proposed Dock Channel clear and also in lessening the silting in the existing Dock channels, further north, and will thus economize in recurring charges—an obviously important point. It is further proposed to increase the width of the central jetty from 400 to 425 feet to give ample room for wharves. sheds, sidings and roadways to work the double row of berths The last important alteration is lengthening the Dry Dock from 800 to 1,000 feet. This too, is a matter which we have had in mind from the first. The Dock, as lengthened, will be provided with grooves and an extra caisson so that it can be used either for a very long vessel or for two vessels of ordinary length and it is considered it will in this way meet the requirements of the shipping completely and at the same time show a better return on the cost. The position of the Dry Dock has now been slightly altered and it will run parallel with the entrance.

I have already referred to the alteration in the length of the entrance dock. It it to be divided by a pair of middle gates into two bays 300 and 450 feet long and also, for greater security, is to be provided with a pair of outer or storm gates. The Committee have again considered the sufficiency of the width of the entrance, namely, 90 feet. While not at present prepared to recommend an increase they have asked for an estimate of the cost of making the width 100 feet and of correspondingly increasing the width of the Dry Dock. The Consulting Engineers have also been asked for a definite opinion as to the sufficiency of the designed width and for the reasons which have influenced other Ports in some instances in allowing a greater width. The matter will come before the Board for further consideration with this data is available. It is proposed that the outer mole of the Dock shall be lengthened for the better

ACCOMMODATION OF THE MAIL STEAMER

but the cost is not included as part of the Dock scheme and will be the subject of a separate project. The approximate estimate has been carefully revised to give effect to the foregoing recommendations and opportunity has been taken to make separate provision for all items of work that can be foreseen including such items as Dock fences, gates, paving and metalling, wharves, fresh water mains etc. The Committee have had before them particulars of the data on which the estimates have been based showing that in every case a liberal margin has been allowed and that the disposition has been to rather over than under estimate the cost. As thus revised the total estimate amounts to Rs 3,24,56,513 excluding interest during construction. The project with these additions which add considerably to the accommodation provided, while in no way to a large for prospective requirements is probably larger than is immediately necessary and the Committee adopting this view, think it will be prudent in the first instance to defer the construction of the west bay of the Wet Dock and also to defer the construction of several of the large upper storeyed (3-floored) transit sheds erecting in their place large single-floored corrugated iron sheds for the temporary accommodation of the trade. The cost of these several items, allowing for the temporary sheds, is estimated at Rs. 90,58,432 reducing the outlay to be immediately provided for to Rs. 2,33,98,081. To this amount has to be added, for interest during construction, which has been carefully estimated, a sum of Rs. 18,09,210, making a total of Rs. 2,52,02,560 or, say, Rs. 252 lakhs which is the amount of the loan for which it is proposed to apply for sanction.

The Committee have very fully considered each of the several points and are completely unanimous in the recommendations made and I beg to propose their adoption.

The following resolution was then agreed to:—

Resolution No. 170.—The several recommendations of the Docks Committee, regarding the alterations to be made in the design of the New Docks, are approved and should be given effect to in the detailed plan and estimates now in preparation.

The Secretary read the daft letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, applying for sanction to raise money to the extent of Rs. 252 lakhs for the purpose of carrying out the projected works in connection with the New Docks Scheme.

Resolution.—The draft letter as amended is approved.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Tuesday.—The cyclonic storm in the Arabian Sea is advancing north-westwards towards the Mekran coast. Strong winds continue in Cutch and Kathiawar, but very little rain has fallen in Guzerat and only light showers are reported from most stations in West Peninsula. Rain has increased in north-east India, where a shallow depression is causing a moderately strong inflow of hurried winds from the Bay. Rain has continued light in Burma, thunderstorms have occurred in the Upper India hills. Cherrapoonjee has received seven inches, Jessore four, Narayanganj and Calcutta two and a half, Burdwan, Gorakhpur and Bahraich one and a half inches. The most important falls in West India are Bombay and Indore two inches, Murree one inch. Rain will probably continue in north-east India and conditions continue slightly disturbed in Upper India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, Captain John W. Shanklin, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports having encountered strong S. W. monsoon from the middle of 67. Latitude 17-30 degree N. Longitude 68-00 degree E. strong gale, very high sea, cyclonic in its developement with constant tropical rain for about eight hours. The disturbance passing eastern and travelling about N. E, since then the usual S. W monsoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer China, Captain F. Mosca, which arrived in harbour on Monday afternoon from Kobe, reports having met with strong monsoon with heavy sea and rain.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

On Monday evening one Dewji Sirve, a Khalasi on board from No. 3626 was thrown off the prow into the sea owing to the strong breeze which was blowing at the time. A search was made for him but his body was not found.

The roofing over the passage of a chawl belonging to one Rambhagat Dowlatram at Tardeo fell in yesterday owing to rain and old state of the structure. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	13	10	13	10	12	11	13	58
Tuesday, 16th June	1	40	1	80	1	76	2	01
Total	14	50	14	90	13	87	15	59
Total fall to June 16, 1902	7	86	10	06	9	51	9	67
Total fall to June 16, 1901	13	76	12	33	13	85	11	81

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 16th	1	70

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jask	29·496	ESE	12	92·3	84·2	86	...	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·450	SE	5	90·8	82·0	88	...	0·00	— 0·16
Aden	29·634	SW	12	93·8	86·3	79	...	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·490	E	4	105·4	88·9	42	...	0·00	— 0·50
Sirsa	29·510	?	9	107·3	91·1	43	...	0·15	— 0·16
Delhi	29·529	SSW	6	104·2	84·7	51	...	0·12	— 0·76
Agra	29·534	SW	9	107·0	87·4	39	...	0·03	— 0·68
Cawnpore	29·550	WSW	7	105·4	76·6	74	0·29	0·53	— 0·87
Allahabad	29·624	Calm	6	107·1	78·0	69	..	0·03	— 1·47
Jhansi	29·601	SE	8	112·4	89·2	65	—	0·06	— 1·49
Jacobabad	29·555	SE	8	117·1	85·6	61	...	0·13	+ 0·13
Karachi	29·557	E	7	98·4	86·3	78	...	0·00	— 0·01
Jeypore	29·600	WSW	7	111·2	87·1	47	...	0·06	— 0·24
Ajmere	29·616	SW	12	108·4	82·5	67	0·09	0·09	— 0·60
Deesa	29·649	SSE	19	101·1	82·1	67	0·02	0·02	— 0.16
Ahmedabad	29·667	S	9	99·7	81·1	77	0·01	0·11	— 2·20
Bhuj	29·568	SSE	31	98·8	80·9	71	...	0·00	— 0·57
Jamnagar	29·517	SSE	29	97·6	80·2	61	...	0·0.	— 1·22
Dwarka	29·523	SSE	27	91·9	78·8	87	0·15	0·17	...
Rajkot	29·587	SSE	17	90·9	79·0	66	..	0·00	— 1·51
Bhavnagar	29·635	S	10	93·1	69·5	76	0·01	0·02	— 2·18
Veraval	29·581	SSE	3.	84·0	80·8	86	...	0·06	— 1·93
Neemuch	29·670	W	16	97·5	80·2	66	..	0·05	— 1·19
Indore	29·692	W	5	97·8	70·1	80	2·10	3·34	+ 0·49
Saugor	29·631	W	10	102·4	83·1	19	...	0·00	— 2·12
Jubulpore	29·622	WSW	6	104·5	83·1	52	...	0·15	— 2·42
Hoshangabad	29·656	SW	6	108·1	82·7	65	0·09	0·10	— 2·20
Khandwa	29·677	NW	7	104·2	79·1	59	0·12	0·12	— 2·21
Raipur	29·523	W	10	103·0	86·4	37	...	1·40	— 1·44
Nagpur	29·662	Calm	7	103·2	78·6	65	0·14	1·34	— 2·19
Amraoti	29·676	WSW	1	101·3	82·5	63	...	0·30	— 2·83
Akola	29·681	WSW	12	105·7	81·4	50	..	0·13	— 2·17
Surat	29·677	S	13	95·2	78·1	70	0·23	0·24	— 2·27
Malegaon	29·694	SSW	10	97·9	76·1	61	0·14	0·10	— 2·52
Bombay	29·679	SSE	27	83·4	76·7	87	4·03	3·37	— 0·64
Poona	29·724	WSW	11	85·0	72·9	79	...	2·82	+ 0·25
Ahmednagar	29·731	S	11	87·9	70·1	85	...	3·97	+ 0·53
Aurangabad	29·719	SW	16	93·4	72·7	60	...	0·21	..
Sholapur	29·746	SW	14	95·7	75·0	62	...	0·75	— 2·05
Ratnagiri	29·731	SE	20	85·3	57·9	91	0·94	5·46	—10·25
Bijapur	29·765	SW	1	85·4	68·8	81	...	3·58	+ 0·69
Belgaum	29·782	SSW	24	75·3	69·7	92	0·15	4·75	+ 0·41
Marmugoe	29·756	WSW	14	84·9	78·4	85	0·83	3·86	— 9·70
Karwar	29·765	SW	5	83·2	75·0	82	0·72	8·93	—12·02
Mangalore	29·792	Calm	1	83·4	74·4	92	1·48	9·94	—11·44
Calicut	29·834	NNE	3	81·2	74·7	92	0·82	13·19	— 7·18
Cochin	29·828	E	...	85·3	75·6	91	0·32	17·16	+ 0·97
Bangalore	29·833	WSW	11	81·2	67·8	88	..	2·33	+ 0·11
Secunderabad	29·739	W	10	100·7	77·4	66	..	0·27	— 2·30
Masulipatam	29·743	SSW	13	105·2	78·1	08	0·43	0·46	— 2·15
Bellary	29·774	W	8	95·0	78·3	74	...	1·59	+ 0·41
Cuddapah	29·76	NW	G	1 2·2	82·4	61	0·01	0·50	— 1·24
Madras	29·732	WSW	7	93·0	79·5	83	...	0·78	— 0·51
Coimbatore	29·810	SW	6	86·4	70·6	90	...	1·30	+ 0·36
Trichinopoly	29·753	W	8	00·1	80·3	65	..	0·12	— 0·32
Negapatam	29·739	SW	6	90·2	80·0	74	...	0.02	— 0·71
Colombo	29·821	SW	9	88·0	80·0	8	0·01	3·67	— 2·11

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H=( ) G T H=3·30 (5·27;(St G H=3·15 (1·33); C P=4·03 (5·29).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over nearly the whole country, the rise having been brisk at Aurangabad, Poona, Bombay, Indore, Veraval, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Jacobabad.

Winds are cyclonic along the Coast from Carwar to Karachi and in Gujarat and are variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat and at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Secunderabad.

Temperature.—There is no change noticeable in the day or night temperatures, which continue in excess of normal in several places. The maximum varied from 117° at Jacobabad to 81° at Calicut and Bangalore and the minimum from 92° at Jask to 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky though cloudy in many places shows a tendency to clear Humidity changes show a great rise at Masulipatam, Nagapatam, Nagpur, Dwarka, Ahemedabad and Ajmer.

Rain.—About two inches were recorded by Indore and Bombay, about an inch and half at Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Cuddapha, Cochin, Calicut, Karwar, Mormugao, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Rajkot, Dwarka. Ahmedabad, Deesa, Ajmer and Cawnpore.

Weather.—The cyclonic storm mentioned in yesterday's report continues to advance seawards in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre this morning appears to have been about Latitude 21° N., Longitude 66° E, The sea was very rough at Dwarka. The wind velocity was 36 miles an hour there and 32 at Veraval. The sea continues rough at Colombo and on the Malabar Coast, but the monsoon current there seems weak.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain W Smith, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,337 tons, Captain T L Moloney, sailed yesterday, for Jodda, with a general cargo and 71 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,781 tons, Captain D Maganzini, will sail to-day, for Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 5 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rander Reunion, 1,329 tons, Captain T W Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 2nd June, with a cargo of sugar and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,335 tons, Captain S R Hartley, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and Mr W H Townsend, 3 natives and 100 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain John W Shanklin, which arrived in harbour on Monday morning, from Glasgow and Liverpool, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Harry Aspden, Mrs A Bradley, Miss Bradley, three Masters Bradley, 2nd Lieut R H Brand, Lieut and Qr Mr W B F Davidson, Mrs Davidson and two children, 2nd Lieut G Parnell, 2nd Lieut H C Rees, 2nd Lieut A H Reynolds, Mrs Rowbotham, Mr C E Rowbotham, Lieut M H Seymour, Capt G M H Stirling and 2nd Lieut Wayman.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday the 15th June 1903, should be regarded as a HALF Weather working day for steamers in the docks.

STORM CAUTION.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Office, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Storm signal.—Lower warning signal. Storm passing aways north-westward and its centre lying in about latitude 23° and longitude 66°."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Carthage	2893				E Tajbhoy
Ranee	3614	Corran			T M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler			M M & Co
Simla	1059	Souter			E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Parramatta	2861	Roberts			P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl			The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean			M M & Co
Kt of St George	2966	Hicks			T M & Co
Kapurthala	721	Trouson			M M & Co
Onda	2411	Lowe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Oswell	2446	Frame			W & A G & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Longships	2813				W & A G & Co
Upada	3302	Fausset			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Craig			T M & Co
Agapanthus	2868	Purdon			F M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Kendall			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	MacGregor			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson			M M & Co
Queen Eleanour	2279	Break			W & A G & Co
Baron Cander	2063	Durkee			W & A Graham & Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reider			W & A Graham & Co
Langcank	2226	Rout			W & A Graham & Co
Haidari	1563	Hall			B & P S N Co
Okhla	3435	Garland	Cal	11-6	M M & Co
Umballa	3426	Hugill			M M & Co
King Arthur	1041	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	2014	Robinson			M M & Co
Epsom	2970	White			W & A G & Co
Needles	2935	Turner			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Galley			B & P S N Co
Shirley	2198	Satchell			Bombay Co
Bengal	2751	Phillips	China	1-7	P & O Co
Kilburn	2111	Robertson			W & A G & Co
Falls of Keltie	2150	King			W & A G & Co
China	1853	Mosca			A L S N Co
Asia	2336	Shanklin			W & A G & Co
Rander Reunion	1329	Carr			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Genoa	18 6	W&A G&Co
B	Clan Campbell	1652	Simpson	Chittagong	18-6	F M & Co
C	Worsley Hall	2238	Jones	Karachi	20-6	K N & Co
D	Matin	2433	Archer	Manchester	24-6	K N & Co
F	Manchuria	3953	Prahl	Havre	17-6	Ralli Bros
G	Mozaffari	2251	Molony	R S Ports	16-6	B&P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1110	Storey	R S Ports	17-6	B&P S N Co
K	Bodlewell	2209	Baines	Hamburg	20 6	M M & Co
L	Indravati	613	Mahomed			Shepd & Co
M	Itria	3352	Tice	Berbera	17-6	M M & Co
N	Courland	760	Esmail	Mormugoa	17-6	Shepd & Co
O	Santa Fe	1601	Tessel	Dieppe	18-6	J M & Co
P	Madagascar	1693	James	Havre	20-6	K N & Co
Q	Wennington Hall	1913	Diver	Dunkirk	20-6	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	653	Ahmed	Bhawnagar	17-6	Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nubia	2319	Knox	L'pool	20-6	W & A G & Co
2	Kalibia	3417	Tait	Liverpool	20-6	W & A G & Co
4	Ischia	2783	Maganzini	China	17-6	F Crocco
5	Coromandel	2783	Fox	China	17-6	P & O Co
6	Shirala	3355	Hartley	Zanzibar	17-6	M M & Co
8	M Bacquehem	2741	Rassevich			A L S N Co
9	Kt Bachelor	4081	Pain	Hull	27-6	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	Aden	22-6	P & O Co
14	Henzada	1341	Cunningham	P Gulf	16 6	M M & Co
15	Imaum	2703	Penberthy	Dunkirk	27-6	K N & Co

100 Tons Crane.

Weissenfels	2522	Freeden	Antwerp	16-6	Glade & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Katoria	664	Hirst	P Gulf	18-6	M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Rander Reunion s.	Carr	Mauritius, June 2

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Henzada s Weissenfels s Mozaffari s	Cunningham, Freeden Moloney	Persian Gulf Hamburg Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Shirala, Hartley, for Zanzibar, &c,
" Itria, Tice, for Karachi,
" Ischia, Maganzini, for Hongkong.
" Haidari, Smith, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Asia for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Moshtari, for Jeddah.
" Marq. Bacquehem, for China.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Surada arrived London from Calcutta this afternoon 15th instant.

City Line steamer City of Lucknow arrived Suez from Bombay this morning 15th. Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left Suez day before yesterday morning 13th instant.

P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo arrived Plymouth yesterday evening 14th. P. and O. Company's steamer Simla arrived Suez from Colombo yesterday morning 14th.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Bombay Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 16th Inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—10000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 20000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 350 cwt gum Padumjee Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Matin s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 650 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 400 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 682 cwt rapeseed Sanday and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts mowraseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Boddlewell s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 119 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 75 cwt gum Hirji Virdhur; 495 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 3000 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 1038 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—201 cwt gum Padumjee Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kalibia s—4100 cwt wheat 8277 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 991 cwt mustardseed 495 cwt linseed 989 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Spithead s—3700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed 2000 cwt rapeseed Societe Coloniale Italiana; 113 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—26 cases mother of pearl shells M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

China s—403 cwt myrabollams W Kipp,

FOR HONGKONG.

Coremandel s—100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon and Co; 44 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium Talati and Co; 267 chests opium Bombay and Persia S N Co; 25 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 10 chests opium S Arjoon and Co; 2 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 27 chests opium M H E Ellias.

Ischia s—175 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—43 chests opium Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 36 chests opium Talati and Co; 67 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium N J Abraham; 14 chests opium A E J Abraham; 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co;

Marq. Bacquehem s—560 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

BRIJIDO GONZALES, of Mexico, stood in the dock awaiting sentence for horse stealing. "I have an alibi," he said, indignantly. "What is it? asked the Judge." "Why, you old chuckle-headed rabbit, at the time these horses were stolen I was burrying the body of a chap I had just murdered thirty miles away." This statement being proved correct, Brijido left the court without a stain on his character.

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THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

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128, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

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Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

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in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formations of Gems.

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In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
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ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,

LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1903.

SANITARY PROGRESS : NONE.

IT is remarkable that his Majesty's Secretary of State for India will receive the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay by one mail later than the despatch relating to the Durbar. We read in the latter that the impression formed by the assemblage at Delhi were no mere transient phases of sensuous emotion, but that the striking incidents, of which they were the privileged spectators and the general sense of well-ordered power and popular contentment, of good governance on the one hand and identity of interest on the other, which marked the whole proceedings, will continue to produce their effect on all who were present long after the Delhi Durbar has passed away, save as the treasured memory of a splendid ennobling scene. We further read that these striking incidents cost—as far as most recent calculations show, the accounts not even yet being made up—the trifling sum of £180,000, only about twenty-eight and a half lakhs which cannot very well be debited to some convenient ordinary head. If the Secretary of State wishes a treasured memory of a splendid and ennobling scene which those who were present at Delhi did not see, let him turn to page 15 of the Sanitary Commissioner's report, and he will find this remarkable passage: "Real sanitary progress has been at a standstill for some years past. One of the chief obstacles to progress, though by no means the only one, is stated to be want of funds. Sanitary schemes for water-supply are drawn up with much care and trouble only in the end to be shelved, because the financial part is uncertain, as witness the schemes for Dharwar and Belgaum. If Government desire progress in this direction, aid must be afforded not only by way of loan, but by giving a direct money contribution of part of the cost. It is a matter of regret that out of the five and a half lakhs specially granted by the Government of India in the year 1902, some part could not have been devoted to helping municipalities in large sanitary works, and I trust the Government of India will be pleased to allow this future grants."

Five and a half lakhs for sanitation; twenty-seven and a half lakhs for pageantry! Colonel Clarkson, the Sanitary Commissioner, is still at large and retains his office. Under the old regime he might now have been decorating a tree or a city wall. In these happy days a man may speak out what he means, provided he does not kick holes through certain well-defined laws. Colonel Clarkson speaks out. The Emperor Jehangir would have had him under lock and key and have had his report help in the making of fire works. What mercies we have to be thankful for! What a privilege to live in these days of durbars at which there was not an officer present who did not feel a sense of pride at serving the the Government of an empire so vast and beneficent, or who did not carry away with him the stimulus of an added zeal to give of his best to the service of his sovereign and country! We suppose it was a feeling of this sort, a stimulus of added zeal, which causes Colonel Clarkson to write thus pointedly of sanitary progress. Look what he says about Satara (on page 18): "It is useless making any suggestions. Nothing in the way of improvement has been done since 1895 and now the expenditure on plague and the usual 'no funds' cry prevents any expenditure on sanitary improvement." Dharwar is in want of a good water supply. Some years ago a good scheme was worked out it is the Sanitary Commissioner's adjective, not ours—but Government declined to sanction it. Colonel Clarkson's added zeal causes him to give us chapter and verse. He is giving the best that is in him to the service of King and country when he tells us that the only way to deal with Belgaum lies in taking block by block between wide streets and rebuilding in straight lines on a proper plan. But for that sense of pride he might possibly have painted his pictures in more lurid colours, and the Secretary of State would have carried with him a more vivid recollection of the year's events. Reading this report, if it ever does reach him, he would be all the better able to realise what is meant by the passage in the despatch which says that "the Durbar did not produce its effect only on those who were able to attend but that others were profoundly impressed."

We do not know how to account for the untimely appearance of these extraordinary documents in the Bombay Presidency. The last time an official apology was made for the Durbar, and we were told that it had been held at a period of unusual prosperity, the Bombay Administration Report came out. That publication announced that fifty lakhs had to be given in tagavi, and that many of the Guzarat States, notably those of the Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha agencies, were compelled to raise loans from Government to meet urgent administration charges, that numerous failures and dissolutions had brought down the total of industrial concerns and reduced invested capital. Now this wretched sanitary report makes its appearance within forty-eight hours after the issue of the Delhi despatch. If that document had been written, revised, and touched up—of which operation it shows many unmistakable signs—five, or at least four, months ago, it might have been pigeon-holed—or read had the Secretary of State felt so disposed—and forgotten. The Sanitary Commissioner's report would have attracted little attention if it had gone by itself. Making its appearance at this inopportune moment it will be enthusiastically welcomed by those who disapproved of the show. Be it remembered we have touched but lightly upon the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. There is much more in it than the lay public would appreciate reading. We need say nothing further of it, except perhaps, as another illustration of what Colonel Clarkson means, to quote a portion of his remarks on Thana. Beyond some repairs to the water supply, "the only sanitary work of importance for years past has been the filling up and levelling of a piece of reclaimed land, which is being slowly proceeded with. The sewerage of the town, which should have been taken in hand long ago, has not been even commenced."

THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE report of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, which we have just received, displays another gratifying increase in the trade of that port. In fact the figures again constitute a record, and they show an advance of more than twenty and a half lakhs upon last year's figures. The increase is altogether due to an improvement in the imports and exports of the city. There was a very considerable falling off in the "coasting trade" so that had that been maintained the figures would have been still more gratifying. A big increase in cotton exportations is noted, no less than Rs. 29 lakhs worth of this commodity being exported in excess of that sent out of the port in the previous year. The heavier shipments are stated to be due to the increased cultivation of the staple consequent upon the extension of irrigation both in Sind and the Punjab. On the other hand there was a very marked decrease in the exports of rapeseed due to the poor out-turn of the crop resulting from the failure of the rains in the producing districts. Piece-goods and yarns exhibit a decrease of nearly 38 lakhs, the decline being especially noticeable in respect of white-goods due to excessive imports in the previous year. There was on the other hand an advance of over 26 lakhs in respect of sugar importation. This is stated to be owing to the low rates which were ruling in Europe together with bad cane crop prospects in India. The Chamber concerned themselves during the year with various railway matters, in respect of which the Committee report progress in all directions. Developments in the Punjab, of course, claim the first attention of the Chamber, and it is pointed out that during the year the Jech-Doab Railway, which will serve the newly created Jhelum Colony and the recently irrigated districts lying between the Jhelum and Chenab rivers was nearly completed. Surveys have either been made or sanctioned in respect of a number of other railways. Another important event connected with railway matters was the conference held by the Chamber with Mr. Robertson, and the Chamber appear to view the fact that up to the printing of the report no specific result had arisen from the interview with considerable chagrin. The question which it was desired to settle was the determination of the zones of traffic between the North-Western Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Other matters relating to the Port and to the Municipality of Karachi seem to be of almost purely local interest.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SHIPPING RING.

A GOOD deal has been heard since the conclusion of peace in South Africa of the unfair tactics of the ring of shipping companies which practically control the traffic between Great Britain and Cape Colony. The high cost of freightage, and the arrogant attitude which has been assumed by these shippers has not only greatly hampered British traders in the accomplishment of their contracts, but has also been the cause of a good deal of trade going to America. A striking instance of the injustice of this ring has just been made public. A large Capetown firm of importers, who a short time ago entered into a contract with the Houston Line for the conveyance of their cargo, desired to forward two shipments of goods by the Union-Castle Line. The vessel which the firm selected was one of the mail steamers. But both consignments were refused on the ground that the firm had gone outside the ring for the conveyance of their goods. This did not end the incident, for it is asserted by a South-African journal that the Union-Castle Line went so far as to parade the fact, and to inform other importers how awkward it would be for them had they the temerity to brave the shipping conference in a similar fashion. It is stated that the matter will come up in the courts, but even so the time is ripe for a protest, for there is not the least doubt that the ring has seriously hampered trade. Moreover it is strangely unfair that such action should come from a company which profits from a public undertaking such as the carriage of the mails. The freightage charged by the Union-Castle Company is stated to be 48s. 6d. a ton, as against 43s. 6d., the maximum rate charged by the companies outside the ring. The trade of Cape Colony is continually increasing, and in the next two or three years it is absolutely essential that it should not be hindered in this fashion. In virtue of the mail contract which has been given to the Union-Castle Line they are afforded special privileges, and it is to be hoped that Government will see their way to step in and prevent this boycott. At any rate the trading communities which have to submit to it will be the recipients of universal sympathy, and probably the ring will not see their way clear to fly too much in the face of public opinion.

THE EFFECT OF WAVES ON SHIPS.

THE important question whether hollow or straight lines confer the greatest advantage in a ship is one which the Admiralty will, we understand, not unlikely have to consider shortly. If a hollow line warship pitches more than a straight line ship her guns cannot be fired with the same degree of accuracy as would otherwise be the case. This is more important where bow fire is being utilised to the fullest extent in a chasing fight, when the cruiser must make her best speed. The question, therefore, to be determined is as to whether these hollow lines confer an advantage in speed to compensate for the alleged tendency towards increased pitching. The contention is made that even in Channel steamers, where length is also restricted owing to the limited dimensions of harbours, it has not been found necessary to adopt hollow lines. A factor in the pitching of the ship is the relation of the length of the ship to the length or period of the wave; and in the design of British cruisers attention is said to be given to the fact that the waves in the English Channel—the probable venue of our naval actions of the future—are much shorter than in the Atlantic, and that consequently a short ship will be more suitable there, while on the Atlantic the long ship will give a better result. It would certainly be interesting if the staff of the James Watt Experimental Institution could make a sufficiently long series of observations to determine the average or prevailing length or periodicity of waves in the channels surrounding the United Kingdom, as well as on the great oceans with the view to assisting in the design of the type of ship, both as regards length and lines, which would give the greatest comfort in rough weather.

"DUSTOORI."

IT would be interesting to know what the large army of servants think of the case recently tried at Lahore which ended in a servant, charged with exacting "dustoori" from his master's tradesman, being sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The case should prove equally interesting to employers. The evidence showed that the servant, charged with levying the tax, was under the impression that it was his legal due, and that he was a very ill-treated person in being denied it. He complained to his master of the reluctance of the bill-collector in paying him, and was aggrieved and hurt over the matter. When the case was brought to court, the Magistrate did not show much sympathy. The judgment contained the following :—"For the petty tradesman it is a serious matter that at the risk of losing business he should be compelled to disgorge in return for no service rendered, no less than ten per cent. on every bill rendered. It is a still more serious matter that a wretched bill-collector sent on business to a European residence should, out of his own pocket, have to purchase immunity from molestation." Though the tradesman established the illegality of the "dustoori" system we are afraid that his victory will not prove of much value. The custom is so common and wide-spread that a police court judgment is hardly likely to disturb it. The only reform could come from tradesmen complaining directly to their customers, but so many employers sympathise and tacitly approve of the "dustoori" that there seems little hope for the tradesmen in this direction.

GOVERNMENT having notified that Friday, 26th June, 1903, will be observed as a public holiday on account of the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and as the Bombay Custom House and Docks will be entirely closed, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that the day in question should be regarded as a holiday under Charter Parties.

ADVICES from Shanghai, dated yesterday, state that during the past fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to five thousand bales, exchange on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 175 per 100 taels, the twist market having been reported to have done limited business.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 2nd May, amounted to Rs. 3,425, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 705; total earnings from 1st January to 2nd May, were Rs. 59,924, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 20,707.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd May, amounted to Rs. 17,620, showing an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,995; total earnings from 1st January to 2nd May were Rs. 4,25,187, an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 38,570.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 2nd May, amounted to Rs. 1,275 and the total earnings from 21st February to 2nd May, to Rs. 5,713.

PROBATE to the will of Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., is granted to his widow, Alice, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, his son William, his son-in-law J. Herbert Roberts, M.P., and Mr. C. F. Maples, of Liverpool. The deceased's gross estate is entered at £2,501 3s. 4d.

ANOTHER walk, which is doubtless "great," if viewed from the French standpoint in such matters, is projected in Paris. The stock-brokers have followed in the wake of their London brethren, and now the bankers propose to make a sport on their own account. The walk will take place on July 5, and the distance will be 24 miles, ending at Versailles.

THE Queen is a great lover of violets and lilies of the valley, and is fond of wearing them. The Empress Eugenie, in the days of her splendour, was also devoted to violets, the Bonaparte flower. The Princess of Wales, as Dutchess of York, always insisted on having plenty of white rose bushes in her garden. The young Queen of the Netherlands knows all about tulip culture.

IT is perhaps the strongest proof of the terrible nature of the injuries sustained by Puccini that even yet, so many weeks after his accident, progress towards recovery, though sure, continues to be very slow. The two surgical specialists who have had the case in hand from the first visited their patient again several days ago, and removed the plaster casing. The bone and tissues were found to be healing in a healthy manner, though very slowly, and it was judged prudent to replace the plaster casing.

AT Cork the chief hotel proprietors of the South of Ireland have taken a very wise step. They held a conference and passed this resolution: "That we, the hotel proprietors of the South of Ireland, do hereby protest against the reports that have been circulated in the English and Irish Press that the hotel charges will be excessive during the periods of the King's visit, the automobile race for the Gordon-Bennett Cup, and the Cork Exhibition, and beg to state that it is not our intention to charge an excessive rate, but to adopt a moderate tariff."

THE first half of the match for the professional racquets championship at Queen's Club was disappointing, as the form shown by the two players was not of the highest class. Both appeared to be suffering from nerves, and neither was able to settle down to consistent play, though the Parsee, Jamsetji, showed occasional brilliancy towards the end of the afternoon. From first to last he was the better player of the two, and he led, at the finish, by four games to one (15—11, 18—16, 13—16, 15—8, and 15—1), and 76 aces to 55.

MADAME DU GAST, the lady motorist, who drove a big de Dietrich car in the Paris-Madrid run, was among the flyers who succeeded in reaching Bordeaux without a scratch. This remarkable lady, says the "Telegraph" correspondent, is capable of doing anything. She has been up in a balloon and descended in a parachute. She has gone down in a coal-mine at Charleroi, in Belgium, and worked for a day among the pitmen, driving her pick-axe with them into a seam. As to riding she is an accomplished horsewoman, and can also fence, scull, and box. This notable woman, who is not yet forty, was brought into great prominence not long ago at the Palais de Justice in connection with the "Femme au Masque" case. She is the widow of M. Crespin, of the leading commercial firm of Crespin Dufayel, is rich, and owns a fine town house near the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

THE STRONG TALE.

A COURT OF PALL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

COLOMBO, MAY 24.

"UNDER THE DOUBLE AWNING."

IF you are on deck on the lonely and solemn hour which precedes the sunrise, you may perhaps catch a first glimpse of Ceylon that will live for ever in the memory. Perhaps also you will catch a cold. Certainly you would gain a reputation for inebriety. No man, jealous of his personal reputation, would be a solitary watcher, of his own free will, in the lonely solemn what-is-it? Better for him, if a journalist, he had sat up late over his copy and posted it directly the gallant ship found her moorings. Of course I should like to know if the particular hour before sunrise comes after dinner or before chota-hazri. If the latter the lascars would be swabbing decks and the solitary dreamer might get disfigured. If the former the solitary watcher—weary watcher would sound better—might feel disappointed the sun didn't rise in the West.

Query: Have we not a legitimate grievance? A letter, dated May 24, is only delivered in Bombay on June 15. How is this?

Because the weary watcher did not sit up over his copy, and although he dated it, correctly, Colombo, May 24, that was the date of the first line and the letter itself was posted either at Singapore or perhaps Hongkong.

But no matter. The sky was clear, both sun and moon were shining when we first saw the island where "only man is vile." Everybody, man, woman, or child, simple or gentle, who visits Ceylon, first, second or twentieth time, must disturb the ashes of the good Bishop Heber. We did. We looked for Greenland's icy mountains and found them—at the Bristol hotel. We sought Ceylon's spicy breezes and found them—in the bazaar.

We looked for a canoe scudding but were told canoes never scud and that canoes were called dug-outs. We swam ashore and stood on the Cinghalese equivalent of the Kennedy Sea-face to survey the mighty harbour and the rialto.

Whichever direction we looked we saw smoke. 'Twas all smoke. The feature which first resolved itself into distinctness was a Swiss battleship with fifteen funnels. There she lay, puffing out her very soul in clouds of dense black smoke, which obscured the horizon, asphyxiated half the native populace, and caused the waves to rise in torrents.

Colombo resembles Bombay, Sydney, Hongkong, and Constantinople with a touch of Naples in it, and even on an off-day, if you are imaginative, you can see Vesuvius away to the left if you close your eyes and make believe that smoke-stack is a mountain.

But why say more of Colombo? Course it's a port of call. We called and we paid our calls and we got back to the steamer in time. We saw the natives in full dress. An untravelled writer would say they were half naked.

Why not describe the ship and the captain and the chief mate and the little officers who, denied the privilege of playing with the passengers, lay forth wholesale matrimonial projects before every lady passenger between the ages of seventeen and seventy?

It would be commonplace. Everybody knows all about it. Everybody knows the ship and the officers and all that is done on board, and everybody has been to Colombo, and is well aware that if you get up in the morning and the sky is clear you can see it, and can see land if it happens to be in sight, and that whether you call it Adam's Apple or the Golden Horn it is all the same thing. Cathedral Rocks will do as well.

What people want to know is, who are you and what are you corresponding for, and why you are called special.

That is easily explained. There are two of us, Smithson and Montague. We are on a holiday trip and we are going, via China and the Trans-Siberian railway, Home.

There are two other fellows, Rosencrantz and Gildenstern, a day ahead—at least we hear they left Bombay before we did, but whereas they were at Colombo on May 24, we shall reach Singapore before they do, that is, if they travel at the pace their first letter apparently did. But we haven't seen them.

As they have gone on their mission a day in advance of us, we can scarcely head the diary of our travels "The Long Trail." They have got it and we have ours. Theirs, you may depend, will not develop into a North American Indian story. Ours may.

We may dedicate our volume, without permission, to the Viceroy, whoever he may be, when we republish these sketches as of course we shall. We also may dedicate it to "Those who Believe that the British Empire is, under Providence, the Greatest Instrument for Good that the World has seen and Who hold with the Writer that its Work in the Far East is not yet Accomplished, nor Can be until I have shown the Way and until its Dark Places have been made light—by Me—that is by Us! The Far East has been explored, the Siberian Railway has been traversed. But not by me—that is not by us."

But they will be.

Everything depends, not on what is done, so much as by whom it is done. We shall do it. Thoughts will occur to us that have occurred to none other. Incidentally we shall visit places which have never before been trodden by a foot of pink in a trodden down shoe of brown. We shall travel. We shall see. We shall write about it.

We are bound for China, for Japan, for Vladivostock via the Trans-Siberian Railway to St. Petersburg, and thence, as the humour takes us, hither and thither, our ultimate destination being London, the one and only capital in the world.

En route we shall see Chulalongkorn and Rajah Brooke, the Emperor of China and the Dowager Empress, the successors of Li Hung Chang and Yung-lu. We shall make a Saturday to Monday stay with the Mikado and then scoot across to Korea for the golden-wrapped cigars. Manchuria will secure attention, and we shall fail not to give each and every one of these the benefit of our advice on whatever matter of importance they may desire to discuss with us.

For example, we shall advise the Empress Dowager—I anticipate.

So I should if told you what we will say to the Tsar and Karageorgevitch. We didn't like meeting one of his ship early on our voyage and treated as significant that it did not take itself out of our way.

But I must pause to give your readers time to digest the story of an electric punkha in a soup tureen and another in the roof of every man's hat—which "an enthusiastic American" said he had never seen before.

An American!

That man was no American stranger.

You will hear from us again. We shall write you a strong tale of the Long Rail, when we reach it.

P.S.—I interviewed the oldest inhabitant, the weather prophet.

Who is he? asked Smithson, when I suggested going.

An old man who has repeated the thing which is not so frequently that he has come to believe it true.

"You see those long processions of steamers, passing in such rapid succession and at such brief intervals?" said the oldest inhabitant. "And you see the clouds above?

Those are monsoons of the past and the future monsoons that have burst and have failed, monsoons that will burst and will not."

And we looked, and the sky was obscured, and cimmerian darkness reigned.

"That," said the oldest inhabitant, "is why Colombo is called the Court of Pall."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

LORD GOSCHEN SPEAKS.

URGENCY FOR AN ENQUIRY.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Goschen raised a debate on Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

He dwelt upon the dangers of tying our hands by an agreement with the Colonies, involving a tax on food, and said that Mr. Chamberlain's retaliatory policy would land us in Protection with all its dangers. The scheme, he said, was a gamble with the food of the people in which he hoped the Duke of Devonshire would not participate.

His Lordship paid a high tribute to Mr. Balfour's attitude. Enquiry, he said, should be instituted, and meantime absolute neutrality observed by official organizations.

Lord Avebury said no reason had been adduced for departing from Free Trade policy.

Lord Lansdowne agreed as to the urgency of an enquiry in view of change in the fiscal system and the need for powers of retaliation.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The debate on Mr. Chamberlain's policy was continued in the House of Lords last night.

Lord Lansdowne sought to show the necessity for an enquiry into the causes at work abroad which were sapping our trade.

Negotiation for the discussion concerning Germany's treatment of Canada was still proceeding, and his lordship said we are given to understand that not only is Canada likely to be subjected to further differential treatment, but if the other colonies follow the example Great Britain herself will probably be deprived of Favoured Nation Treatment.

Our defenceless condition, he said, was absolutely intolerable, and he described the way the great continental trusts were the outgrowth of protection, some of them State-aided and destroying our trade.

No industry, his lordship said, was able to withstand competition under such conditions, but commercial prosperity was not everything, and it was worth some sacrifice to prevent our Colonies drifting from us.

The Duke of Devonshire strongly doubted the economic soundness of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and believed the enquiry will establish the principles of free trade firmer than ever. He admitted that much which was unexpected had happened during the last few years requiring serious consideration, consequently he failed to see how free traders could object to an enquiry. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, opened the case, and it remained for him to support it.

His lordship denied there was anything inconsistent with the ministerial responsibility in the course Government was adopting for bringing the matter before the country.

Earl Spencer denied that anything has occurred calling for further enquiry, and said that Lord Lansdowne's speech indicated a general war against bounties, a policy which seemed perfectly distinct from Mr. Chamberlain's.

TORRENTIAL RAINS IN SOUTH ENGLAND.

HOUSES AND STREETS FLOODED.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

There have been fifty-five hours' unceasing rain in London and South England, and it is still falling.

Large tracts of country are submerged, houses and streets are flooded, and the railway traffic is disorganised.

The hay-crop is ruined.

Snow is falling in the Highlands.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MANNING CONCENTRATING.

Mr Brodrick, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that General Manning had been ordered, six weeks since, to concentrate on Bohotle, and he believed he was doing so.

PRINCE KARAGEORGEVITCH.

ACCEPTS THE THRONE.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch has telegraphed from Geneva to Belgrade, intimating his acceptance of the throne of Servia.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SERVIA.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said the continuance of our diplomatic relations with the Servians, who were concerned in the late assassinations at Belgrade, was now under consideration.

ALLEGED CHEATING IN CALCUTTA.

THE CASE OF A HOTEL BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

Yesterday, a European, named William Crofton, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with attempting to cheat the proprietor of the Grand Hotel with a cheque drawn on the Commercial Bank, Lahore, for Rs. 80. A telegram was received from Lahore, stating he was wanted there for a similar offence. The accused pleaded guilty, but as the Magistrate framed no charge the plea could not be accepted, and he was released on bail for Rs. 200.

THE Medical Academy of Turin has just awarded its quinquennial prize of £800 to Prof. Sclavo, Professor of Hygiene at Sienna, for a method of treatment of malignant tumour in man, and of carbuncle in cattle. The treatment has stood the test of several years practical working experience in Italy and Argentina. Altogether, about 300 cases of carbuncle have been treated, with a mortality result of five per cent., while the average mortality in such affections is from 25 to 35 per cent. Great things are hoped from the system in preventing the scourges.

THE ADEN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

CASUALTIES AT DTHALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The following is an official list of the casualties at Dthala on the 20th and 22nd ultimo in connection with the Aden Boundary Commission:—No. 7274, Private Martin, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, slight splinter wound; No. 9137, Gunner Poll, 6th Mountain Battery, gunshot wound, severe. Both men are progressing most favourably.

THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

In view of the difficulty experienced in securing the submission of periodical information required under the regulations from members of the Indian Army Reserve of officers, it has been decided for the future to strike off after the lapse of a year the names of those failing to report themselves.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM AT CHAIBASSA.

A FATAL FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

DEATH OF MRS. MUNGAVIN.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 16.

On Friday evening a thunderstorm broke with some fire over Chaibassa. During the storm a blinding flash of lightning struck the roof of a Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Mungavin's bungalow, passed through, and struck Mrs. Mungavin as she was passing directly beneath into the dining room. From the calm and peaceful look of her face afterwards it appears that death must have been as painless as it was instantaneous. The funeral service took place the following evening, all Europeans and many natives being present.

LORD ROBERTS TO VISIT AMERICA.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 16.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London, 15th June, says:—A telegram from Washington states that Lord Roberts will visit the United States in October next. The Commander-in-Chief will probably go to Boston, New York, and Washington.

LIEUTENANT FERRIES, I. M. S.

DIED OF ENTERIC FEVER.

POONA, JUNE 16.

Lieutenant Ferries, I. M. S., who died of enteric at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, yesterday, was buried to-day. Deceased took bad in Belgaum, and was advised to go up to Mahableshwar for a change, and was thence sent to Poona for treatment on the 16th May. After being a month in the hospital he died in spite of all care bestowed on him. The funeral this evening was attended by Sir Robert Low and a member of officers in the station.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO A RAILWAY POLICE INSPECTOR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 16.

The Ahmedabad Railway Police gave a grand farewell reception this evening to their Inspector, Mr. A. Prideaux, and Mrs Prideaux. The whole of the police force of the Ahmedabad Division was very sorry to part with them, but on the other hand they were glad on the nomination of Mr. Prideaux as Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, Karwar. Mr. and Mrs. Prideaux endeared themselves with every one here in a very short time. Innumerable garlands were presented to them, and the staff wished them health and happiness. Mr. and Mrs. Prideaux then left Ahmedabad for Anand amidst cheers.

CATASTROPHE AT HYDERABAD.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

HYDERABAD, JUNE 16.

A tragedy, such as we have never experienced before, took place on the night of the 14th instant, when a boat carrying 100 persons, who were making offerings to the river god, sank in the Fuleli Canal. Some twenty-five perished.

MYSORE RACES.

FIRST DAY.

MYSORE, JUNE 16.

The first day of the Mysore Races opened to-day in fine weather. There was a large attendance of the Maharajah's guests from Bangalore and other sporting centres. The following are the details:—

MEDIUM STAKES—Six furlongs.

Col. Desaraj Ur's Minimus (10st 4lbs), Lansdown ... 1
Mr Abdul Sattar's Beccles (8st 8lbs), Oomer Khan ... 2
Rajah of Pittapore's Shield (8st 8lbs), Gooloo ... 3

Time—1min. 20secs.

ARAB PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Col Desaraj Ur's Rubric (8st 6lbs), Lansdown ... 1
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's Chungiz (8st 3lbs), Herco ... 2
Mr R R S's Sapphire, (7st 9lbs) Noor Mahomed ... 3

Also ran:—Barefoot (8st 3lbs), Baby Boy (8st 3lbs).

Time—2mins. 25 4-5secs.

THE MACINTIRE PLATE—Six furlongs.

Dr Spooner Hart's Oberon (9st), O'Neil ... 1
Col Desaraj Ur's Trenton (9st), Oomer Khan 2
Capt Randall's Dr. Barnado, (8st 13lbs) ... 3

Also ran:—Star (9st), Gaylad (9st).

Time—1min. 19 4-5secs.

FARM STAKES—Five furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's Louis (8st 4lbs) Lansdown ... 1
Mr Potter's Wisdom (9st), Penton ... 2
Mr Allardice's Upstart (9st 13lbs), McQuade 3

Also ran:—Evensong (9st 6lbs), Philistine (8st 4lbs), St Clair (8st 1lb), Landwind (7st 11lb).

Time—1min 7secs.

LILLIPUT PLATE—Six furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's Moon (9st) Heroo ... 1
Mr R R S's Sirjamal (7st 7lbs) Noor Mahomed ... 2
A a S Shah's Chester (7st 3lbs), Dhondi 3

Also ran:—Dharwar (9st 3lbs), Delight (9st 3lbs), Syndic (8st 11lbs), Essex (8st 5lbs).

Time—24 3-5secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

A lakh of rupees have been made available for expenditure during current year upon the provision of additional accommodation for native troops at Bolarum and Aurangabad.

The Abbottabad Mountain Battery, as already announced in your columns as ordered from Aden to India, is the one referred to by Reuter as now on the way. It is due in Karachi on the 18th instant. Three British officers accompany it.

The depot of the 19th Madras Infantry move from Madras to Cannanore.

Mr. L. Leigh Smith has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the post of Chemist at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, with the status of a gazetted officer of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. It has been decided to add a cannon cartridge manufacturing branch to the Wellington Cordite Factory, and estimates amounting to Rs. 68,000 has been sanctioned for the purpose.

THE INDIAN CRICKETERS FOR ENGLAND.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA'S LIBERALITY.

THE joint Honorary Secretaries to the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee have received several communications during the week of a most hopeful nature. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala has, through his guardian Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith, C. I. E., Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, subscribed the sum of Rs. 1,500 from the privy purse towards the guarantee fund. His Highness the Maharajah of Kuch Behar has written to the Honorary Secretaries asking for full particulars of the project to send a team of Indians to England and similar letters have been received from Mr. L. M. Wynch, Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras, and Colonel the Hon'ble E Baring, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to letters addressed to them by the Honorary Secretaries. We also understand that his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur is interested in the project, and will shortly communicate with the Committee through Colonel Ferris, the Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country, regarding the sum he is prepared to subscribe. Letters have also been received from Messrs. Baliah Naidu Garu and M. Buchi Babu, two well known supporters of the game in Madras, promising to communicate later the sums they will subscribe. It is now roughly estimated that up to date Rs. 20,000 will be forthcoming from those who have either already subscribed or promised to do so. A meeting of the Committee will be held at the Parsee Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p. m. when some very important matters will be placed before the meeting

DEFAMATION BY A FIRM OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, in April last, convicted Sittaram Luxmon of defamation and fined him Rs. 1,000, ordering Rs. 500 out of the fine to be paid to the complainant as compensation. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the accused.

It appeared that accused was the senior partner of a firm of municipal contractors, who held a contract for the supply of bullocks and bullock carts for three years to the Bombay Municipality which was to expire on the 28th February, 1903. The firm of the complainant, Teju Kaya, held the contracts for the supply of road metal and annual repairs, and those contracts were also to expire on the 28th February, 1903.

In January, 1903, the Municipality invited tenders for the supply of bullocks and bullock carts for one year and three years, respectively, and for the supply of road metal and for making annual repairs. The time for receiving the tenders was fixed at 1 p. m. on the 2nd February, 1903, and on that day the firms of the complainant and the accused submitted tenders for the supply of carts and bullocks. The Municipal Commissioner, on the 11th February, 1903, recommended that the tenders of the complainant's firm for supply of bullocks and carts for one year be accepted on the ground of its being the lowest. This recommendation was not accepted by the Standing Committee, who, in consequence of a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, by the accused, and forwarded by him to the Standing Committee, passed another resolution inviting fresh tenders. It was about that letter that the complainant complained, and charged the accused with defaming him and his partners. In the opinion of the magistrate the publication of that letter was proved, and a portion of it was defamatory per se; and the accused was convicted and fined.

For the accused it was argued before their lordships that it had not been shown that he intended to harm, or knew or had reason to believe that the letter in question would harm the reputation of the complainant. No evidence was called to show that the complainant's reputation was as a fact lowered either directly or indirectly in the estimation of any one. In fact, the only witness called, to whom the said letter was published, stated that he regarded the alleged defamatory words as the remarks of a disappointed firm, and gave no further consideration to them. The Magistrate having found that the letter was written for the protection of the interests of the accused, should likewise have found that it was written and published in good faith. The Magistrate was wrong in disbelieving the number of respectable witnesses called by the defence, who testified to facts which clearly established good faith on the part of the accused.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

AN APPEAL FOR FORFEITURE AND POSSESSION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard at the High Court on Thursday an appeal in the case of Krishnaji Mahadev Gore and others vs. Rama Govindshet Teli and others. Mr. Gokhle appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dorabjee Mancherjee Tarawalla, pleader, for the third defendant.

In the court of Mr. T. Walker, District Judge of Ratnagiri, the plaintiffs sued to recover possession of lands and Rs. 13-8-0 for arrears of rent for three years with interest and mesne profits till recovery of possession. The third defendant's defence was that the first plaintiff had no right to the possession, and that he was entitled to "makta" only. Mr. Walker, in disposing of the suit, said that the decree of 1829 provided that if the defendants did not pay "vasul" for any year, the land was to be given into plaintiffs' possession. It appeared that, owing to the death of Govindshet, there had been some difficulty about the payment, as the mortgagee from Govind, defendant No. 3, had already paid to Govind, and was not going to pay again to the plaintiffs. Mr. Walker did not think the decree could be construed to mean that, on failure of a single year's rent, the tenancy was to cease or be forfeited there and then. As the defendants were now ready to pay up the arrears, Mr. Walker thought that was all plaintiffs were fairly entitled to, and the appeal for forfeiture and possession should be dismissed under Section 551 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeal with costs, and confirmed the decree of the Lower Court.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present: Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim H Rahimtulla, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. Anderson, Colonel Riddell, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. E. Gray, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. W. N. S Ilstone, the secretary.

THE LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Consideration was given to the report of the Land Committee of the 7th May, 1903, regarding the additions and omissions in Scheme II, and the construction of roads between the Arthur Crawford Market and the Queen's Road. After some discussion the report was adopted.

THE NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.

The Trustees considered the circulars on memorandum by the chairman regarding the site of the Native Infantry Lines near the Crawford Market. The chairman observed that he had been informed that Government intended to give up the lines, and it was for the Trustees to decide whether they should apply to Government to hand over the land for an open space or for building purposes.

Mr. Wacha said that he was strongly opposed to the land being built over. He was afraid that if it was used for that purpose it would lead to the Improvement Trust being cursed by the public. It was resolved that the chairman should inquire for what purpose the Government were prepared to hand over the land.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

RECORD PICTURE PRICES.

"FAUST" AT COVENT GARDEN.

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

LONDON, MAY 29.

COMPETITION for seats in the large sale-room at Christie's on Saturday long in advance of one o'clock betokened the importance of the coming auction. Mr. George Salting, Mr. Fairfax Murray, Mr. Drucker, Mr. A. G. Temple, and a dozen other folk interested in art appeared early, prominent dealers and connoisseurs had sent messenger boys to procure chairs for them, and a minute after the main door was open no place even on the benches was procurable. The auctioneer announced that Mr. Reginald Vaile, who contested one of the Sheffield Divisions in the Liberal interest at a by-election in 1902, had determined, in consequence of the death of his wife, to give up his London residence, to sell his pictures and to live abroad, at any rate, for a time. Furthermore, and the information was welcome, it was stated that the bugbear of reserve would not be operative, that all pictures would be sold to the highest bidder in the room. Mr. Reginald Vaile has brought together his works of art during the past decade, some of the purchases having been made as recently as July, 1902. He appears to have taken special interest in pictures by eighteenth century French artists, many of them glorifications of the obvious, of the superficial life of the time. An excellent beginning was made when Rossetti's well-known "Veronica Veronese," 43in. by 35in., signed, and dated 1872, provoked a first bid of 2,000gs., a final one of no less than 3,800gs. When the Leyland collection was dispersed in 1892 this picture fetched 1,000gs., and in 1898, at the Ruston sale, 1,550gs. Thus it has more than doubled in money-worth in five years. It establishes a new record for Rossetti, too, inasmuch as the highest price previously paid at auction was 3,000gs., for "La Ghirlandata" and "Dante at the bier of Beatrice" in 1898. Last year at the Guildhall four big upright decorative panels by Boucher, then the property of Mme. Ridgway, were greatly admired. They come from the collection of the Marquis de Ganay, and the last of them, "Evening," is signed and dated 1757.

Bidding began at 8,000gs., at once sprang to 10,000gs., and a spirited competition, in which several prominent dealers took part resulted in Messrs. Tooth being the purchasers at 22,300gs. It is generally supposed that they were acting in concert with others. Boucher's portrait of Madame de Pompadour fetched 9,900gs., at the Lonsdale sale in 1887. There were two other pictures by him in the Vaile collection, "Diana Reposing," 29in. by 38in. signed and dated 1748, being bought by Messrs. Agnew for 3000gs. In Sheffield at the Guildhall and again at Christie's last week a prominent place was given to Nattier's "Comtesse de Neuburg and her daughter," 58in. by 44in., signed, and dated 1749. Doubtless because there has been much talk about this picture within the last few days, the auctioneer explained that documents would go to the buyer proving it to be the work exhibited in Paris in 1830, and that in a codicil to his will Mons. Stanislas stated it to represent ancestors of his wife. The first offer was one of 2,000gs., and Messrs. Agnew were the buyers at 4,500gs. At the Lyne Stephens's sale, 1895, a portrait of a lady by Nattier, 48in. by 38in., fetched 3,000gs. Lancret's lovely "Strolling Musicians," 28in. by 24in., started at 500gs., brought 2500gs. (Agnew)—his "Nicaise," 11in. by 14in., which fetched 1,300gs. in 1895, appears to be the former record, now eclipsed; Largilliere's "Mons. de Noirmont," 54in. by 42in., beginning at 300gs., 2,500gs. (Agnew); the companion portrait of "Madame de Noirmont," 1250gs. (Sedelmeyer, Paris); Drouais' "Madame du Barry," 27in. by 22in., 2,000gs. (Agnew)—690gs. seems to be the former highest sum paid at auction for a work by Drouais; "The Unhappy Family," 28in. by 37in., "The Two Sisters," 23in. by 28 1-2in. "Adoration," 18in. by 14 1-2in., and "The Beggar Boy," 25in. by 20 1-2in., by Greuze 1,115gs.; and Anton Vestier's portrait of a lady, in white dress with heliotrope bows, 35in. by 23in., 750gs. The beautiful little miniature portrait of a lady by Fragonard finely and delicately seen, provoked an opening bid of no more than £20. It was not bought, however, till 510gs. was reached. Of the £58,529 2s. realised for the 59 pictures and drawings, Messrs. Agnew were purchasers to the extent of about £20,000.

The first performance of "Faust" this season, which was given at Covent Garden last week in the presence of the King and Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and Princess Victoria, shows, at any rate, that Mr. Neil Forsyth's net is spread wide over the world. The fish enmeshed are, naturally, of various sizes and flavour. Madam Bolska, for instance, who was the Marguerite of the evening (the opera was given in French) scores by her acting, which is far in advance of the china-doll conception of the character with which we generally must content ourselves, but is distinctly crude in vocalisation. Her natural quality of voice, however, especially in the middle register, is pleasing enough. As Faust, M. Salignac, the effect of whose singularly honeyed tenor voice is marred by a tendency to throatiness when he becomes tender—what is sometimes irreverently called the "potato stop"—was a little overmatched by the size of the house and the vigour of the band. M. Journet made a beefy Mephistopheles, who gave refreshing point to the time-honoured humour of the part, especially in the scene with Marthe, in which Mlle. Bauermeister played up to him admirably. His is a full and well-pleasing bass. Of Madame Fritzi Scheff we need hardly speak. Her graceful figure and beautiful singing, as well as the real pathos with which she endowed her acting, so enhanced the importance of Siebel that the part almost became out of the picture. M. Seveilhac was raucous but vigorous as Valentine, and Mr. Hamilton Earle made all that was required of Wagner. The performance, if not up to the highest level, was a wellbalanced one, with a better ensemble than, unfortunately, one sometimes finds at Covent Garden, but Signor Mancinelli should really restrain the exuberance of the band. There was a lack of delicacy and feeling quite unworthy of the great traditions of the House. The performance was extremely well received by an audience which was unaccountably thin.

The pianoforte recitals given at the Bechstein Hall on Friday and Saturday afternoons by M. Busoni and M. Pachmann respectively afforded an interesting opportunity of comparing the methods of these two distinguished musicians, each of whom has merits very nearly if not quite of the first order; and the inclusion in both programmes of a group of Chopin compositions made the comparison closer than would have been possible if the players had selected music of a widely different character. But any criticisms passed under such circumstances must in the nature of the case be the result of personal impressions which cannot pretend to the validity of a dogmatic judgment. Subject to this proviso I may say that of the two musicians M. Busoni strikes me as the more emotional, while, so far as Chopin's music is concerned at all events, the playing of M. Pachmann is the more sprightly and delicate. Nothing could for example exceed the exquisitely dainty finish of his performance of the Etude Op. 25, No. 9, or the consummate grace of the rendering of the Ballade in A flat major. M. Pachmann seems to find in Chopin a touch of mischievous humour even when the note of pathos is unmistakably present; whereas M. Busoni, as witness his fine playing of the Nocturnes in F sharp and D flat, expresses a greater depth of feeling at the expense perhaps of some of the elfin-like fancy that predominates in M. Pachmann's playing of Chopin. M. Busoni also played Beethoven's Sonata in C. minor (Op. 111) and although his rendering of the great work was very fine indeed especially in the tender passages of the last movement, the recollection of Rubinstein's superb interpretation was sufficiently clear to make me miss a certain grandeur of power in the interpretation as a whole. M. Busoni seemed to be all through the Sonata wrestling with a giant he could not quite subdue; he gave the impression of one who felt deeply but who never succeeded in fully giving expression to all that he understood of the composer's meaning. Schumann's Sonata in G Minor, is, I suppose most people would agree, a work far below Beethoven's C minor Sonata in genius, fine as it undoubtedly is; and this may have had something to say to one's greater satisfaction in M. Pachmann's playing of it than in M. Busoni's rendering of the greater masterpiece. Where there is less to express the interpretation is less exacting. Anyhow I do not think anything could easily surpass M. Pachmann's brilliant execution of the Schumann, especially in the Scherzo and Rondo, where his crisp precision and combination of power with lightness of touch justly merited the enthusiasm which the performance evoked from an unusually discerning audience. M. Pachmann also performed in masterly style pieces by Schubert, Mozart, and Mendelssohn, his playing of Mozart's Rondo in A minor in particular being a rare treat in these days when the most graceful and melodious of the great masters is strangely neglected. Two works by Bach completed M. Pachmann's programme, while M. Busoni gave Liszt's Fantasie on "La Sonnambula" and variations on Bach's "Weinen und Klagen." The Fantasie was played with extreme brilliance of execution, but the work is a shallow if brilliant thing at the best, and does not well serve to call out the emotionalism which is the most attractive feature of M. Busoni's playing.

With Sir Henry Irving gloomily employed as Dante at Drury Lane, it seems only fit that Miss Ellen Terry should be Beatrice. And so, to the joy of the public, she is. But it is not the Beatrice of "Dante" or of Sardou, but the Beatrice of Shakspeare. Taken all round, "Much Ado About Nothing" was the most satisfactory of all Sir Henry's Shakespearian revivals at the Lyceum. The justice of his Benedick has never, we believe, been questioned, as has been the justice of some of his impersonations no less popular. And Beatrice was no more than the stage name of that most delightful lady, Miss Ellen Terry. Was, and is now, though it would be idle to maintain that the impersonation is quite all that it was. But the actress remains more in unison with the part than we can imagine any of our younger artists being. In short, Miss Terry repeats one of the best and most endearing impersonations that ever gladdened the heart of man. There was, too, in store for Saturday's audience a joyful surprise. Of late Miss Terry has, at first nights, suffered from a nervousness that made her forget her words. On Saturday she was rarely or never at fault. Everything seemed to come back to her, every mood, every word, every intonation, every lightheartedness, and at the end when, in response to applause that seemed to be never going to cease, she informed the audience that the author was not in the house, she was the incarnation of radiant happiness. The Benedick is Mr. Oscar Asche. He naturally makes a more robust Benedick than did Sir Henry, and plays with considerably less finesse. But he is always intelligent, and is very effective when, forsaking raillery, he sets himself to earn his mistress's love by discharging her behests. Mr. Holman Clark, who in "The Viking" showed a sombre strength hardly to be anticipated from his previous form, is dignified and impressive as Leonato, Mr. Hubert Carter excellent as the ill conditioned Borachio, Mr. William Luff a sinister Don John, Miss Hutin Britton a pleasing and sympathetic Hero, and Mr. Conway Tearle a bright and manly Claudio. There remain for special consideration Dogberry and Verges. Dogberry has been a favourite character with actors, simply because it is so much easier to raise a laugh by the misapplication and mispronunciation of words than by the indication of humor of character. Mr. Norman Forbes takes the more arduous and worthy line. His Dogberry is a stolid, conceited dullard, who, though he made not a single slip of the tongue, would still stand confessed for a monster of senselessness. Mr. Hawley Francks well conveys Verges's senile adoration of his master; his is a capital little sketch of dotage that arouses no feeling of compassion. The remaining parts are capitally filled, and Mr. Otto Doll sings Sigh no more, ladies, very sweetly. The audience would have liked to hear it again. Music of the madrigal kind there is in plenty whether the curtain be up or down. The chief feature of the revival is, however, the church scene, devised by Mr. Gordon Craig, whom Miss Terry brought forward at the finish. The apparatus is of the simplest and scantiest. The altar, the high candles, the cross and the few other emblems that stand or hang above could all be bought for a few pounds. Including the curtains that serve for walls, or rather suggest the dim atmosphere in which the walls are lost, everything might be had for less than some managements must have spent over a single article. The light comes chiefly from above, falling in two ever-broadening rays. We can, and instinctively do, follow these rays upwards for about fifty feet, but they are still broad where cut by the proscenium. So we feel that we have not got to the end of them For all we know they may traverse another fifty feet before they reach the roof. The result is an extraordinary sense of height and of space. It is immeasurably the most impressive church scene that we can remember. What other artists have striven to do on the stage at a vast outlay Mr. Craig has done off the stage simply and cheaply. It is a scene which those interested in stage decoration can as little afford to miss as can those interested in the drama afford to miss the revival.

For the closing week of her season Miss Marie Tempest has reverted to "Caste," in which as Polly Eccles she has proved herself no unworthy successor to Lady Bancroft. As to the recent revival at the Haymarket, the unusual course was adopted of starting the revival on a Saturday afternoon. Unfortunately for the theatres, last Saturday afternoon was the really warm Saturday afternoon that we have all so long been yearning for. And so the number of those that denied themselves the pleasure of visiting the Criterion was legion. A small audience naturally reacts on the artists, who are, moreover, no less sensitive to climatic conditions than are their fellows. Of Miss Tempest's Polly it is not necessary to speak, and we think that Mr. Gilbert Hare's rather tame rendering of Sam Gerridge has been seen before. Mr. Benjamin Webster, if hardly the dense and cumbrous heavy Dragoon the author contemplated in D'Alroy, is eminently bright and sympathetic. Mr. Dawson Milward brings Captain Hawtree up-to-date very neatly and cleverly. His is quite the best Hawtree of recent years. Miss Carlotta Addison tactfully reconstructs the Marquise de St. Maur on less forbidding and preposterous lines. Miss Kate Rorke makes an admirable Esther—we think the part is not altogether new to her—playing with a simple pathos that is not to be withstood. As Eccles that capable actor, Mr. E. Dagnall, is disappointing. If Eccles were only a drunken, illiterate, old reprobate, the rendering would be entitled to every praise. But, as Mr. Hare has shown us, Eccles has fallen from a higher estate, and retains some traces of education and position in the past. Mr. Dagnall's Eccles is nothing more than a drunken ruffian whose presence we resent. But, misconceived as the impersonation is, it is extremely clever. The revival is, as we have said, interesting.

A new musical extravaganza in two acts, "The Rose of the Riviera," was produced at the Eden Theatre Brighton by Mr. George Sheldon, who conducted the second act the composer, Dr. Osmond Carr, performing that office for the first. The scene is laid at Nice for Act I. and Monte Carlo for Act II, and the spectacle presented is always agreeable to the eye. There is, moreover, a numerous and, for the most part, comely chorus, who skip in and out in the old familiar way, and are incessantly breaking into vivacious song and dance so that the proceedings are seldom dull. The book is by Mr. Reginald Bacchus part author of Bill Adams which Mr. Arthur Roberts lately produced on another Brighton stage. A wealthy cockney Elisha Briskett by name visiting the Grand Hotel, Nice, is discovered by four gendarmes snap shotting some ladies bathing and threatened with arrest for "photographing the fortifications." At the request of the hotel proprietor he evades the law by passing himself off as the Duke of Clampham, an expected visitor at the hotel, whose non arrival has damaged the somewhat delicate commercial prestige of the proprietor. Late on, of course, the Duke's son appears, discovers Briskett masquerading as his father, and decides on his own account to pose as Briskett. Numerous eminently conventional situations arise, familiarity with which has not yet bred contempt on the part of the provincial playgoer, and at last the various frauds reassume their rightful identities, and the curtain falls on general happiness.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF THE MISTRY AND STONE MASON.

A STONE WALL WITHOUT BONDING.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner for Bombay, resumed the adjourned inquiry regarding the deaths of Corporal Thomas Russell; Jacob Jacobson, a Norwegian seaman; Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichhaporia, a Parsee; and Mahomed Oomar, a Mahomedan hawker, all of whom were killed by the collapse of a portion of the Sittaram Buildings near the Crawford Markets, on the night of Sunday, the 31st May. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the buildings. Lieutenant L. V. Roche, R. A., was present on behalf of the deceased Corporal Thomas Russell. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. V. E. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, and Mr. Ibrahim Ahmedi, Engineer to the Trust, were also present.

THE MISTRY.

Judah Shalom, the mistry, was further examined. Questioned by the Coroner, he said on each floor the beams went 15 inches into the walls on either side.

Foreman of the Jury: Do you consider the wood used in the collapsed part of the building was, generally speaking, just as good as the wood used in the rest of the building?

Witness: Yes, it was.

The Coroner: Do you know where the wood came from to the workshop?

Witness: From Tank Bunder.

Foreman: Was the wood used in the collapsed part of the building, the remnant of what was brought for the whole of the building?

Witness: No, it was good wood.

The Coroner: Was there plenty of extra wood after what wood was used for the block D.?

Witness: Yes, there was plenty.

A Juror: Is it there still?

Witness: A little of it is now there.

Mr. Nicholson: Has not the wood or any beam been removed from the place?

Witness: No. it is there and has been kept aside.

Now what remains is the remnant of what was brought?—Yes.

Is there any log of wood there?—Nothing to resemble a beam. What remains is only the window frames, the joists, and the door frames.

Then all the wood that was brought has been practically used up?—Yes.

Did Mr. Sittaram insist, upon using all the wood before giving a fresh supply?—No, he used to supply it when some wood remained in stock.

Have you rejected any of the timber which Mr. Sittaram brought to this building?—Yes.

Have you rejected much of it?—Whatever I thought unfit was rejected.

Was it much or little?—I cannot make a guess.

Why did you reject it?—I rejected the timber if there were knots, or orifices or other defects in it.

Are you quite sure that all the logs, out of which the beams were made, were sawn at the workshop?—Yes.

They were not brought there ready made from some where else?—No.

Are you sure?—Yes.

What was done with the timber you rejected?—They were made into small sized frames and joists.

Have you any idea how many logs you have rejected in this building?—About ten or twenty.

During the construction of the whole of the Sittaram building?—Yes.

In making them into smaller joists or frames the defects were left out?—Yes.

Did you ever see any inspector of the Municipality or the City Improvement Trust looking at the wood where it was sawn?—No. They used to go to the workshop, but I did not notice them inspecting the wood.

The Coroner: What else would they go there for?

Witness: They may have gone there for that purpose.

Is it likely that they may go there for any other purpose?—Why should they go there for any purpose?

Mr. Nicholson: Who were going? The Municipal Inspectors or the Inspectors of the Improvement Trust?

Witness: Both.

Did they say anything to you about the timber?—No.

Did they say anything to Mr. Sittaram in your presence?—No.

The Coroner: In your experience is it a custom of the Municipal Inspector to inspect the quality of the timbers?—Yes.

Have you known a Municipal Inspector insisting upon rejection of timbers?—Yes.

Frequently?—Yes.

Did they carry about them hammers for tapping the timber or any other instrument for testing it?—No, but they took them from the carpenters.

Did they bring measures with them?—Yes.

Mr. Crawford: What timber did they examine Timbers of the beams, or joists, or of what?

Witness: Of the beams, the posts, and the joists.

The Coroner: That is everything?

Witness: Yes.

They inspected all classes of timber used in the house?—Yes.

Mr. Nicholson: You say they inspected beams and joists. Do you know this of your knowledge, or do you think they do it?

Witness: I have seen with my own eyes.

Is there any rule on the subject?—I do not know. I have not read the book.

You do not know the Municipal rules?—I am a workman. I know some of them.

Do they inspect the beams and joists before they are put up?—Yes.

Do you say that these particular beams and joists were all inspected before they were put up?—Not, in my presence.

You do not know anything about it?—I know simply that they used to come.

You do not know what they did?—No.

Mr. Crawford: Can you give us particulars of any case in which beams were rejected by the Municipal Inspectors? Also can you give the occasions on which such beams were rejected by them?

Witness: When I was in Government service the engineer of the Public Works Department used to examine the timber.

The Coroner: We are not talking about Public Works engineer. We are speaking of Municipal Inspectors.

Witness: I have never known any Municipal Inspector having rejected any beam

The Coroner: You just said they had?

Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Then why do you say that you have never known them to reject?

Witness: Not in the places where I worked.

Mr. Crawford: Then you heard about it, and saw it in other places?

Witness: Yes.

Can you give any instances?—I do not remember.

The Coroner: When you talk about officials rejecting the timber you referred to Public Works engineers, and not to Municipal Inspectors?

Witness: Yes I meant the Public Works engineers, I have never seen Municipal Inspectors doing this anywhere.

Mr. Nicholson: Do you know that Mr. Sittaram was summoned by the Municipality during the construction of the Sittaram Building for departure from the plans?

Witness: I do not know.

Do you remember?—No.

You never had to pull down any portion of the building owing to the Municipality having interfered?—I do not remember.

Was no portion of the building done by contract?—Nothing was done by contract except the Porebunder stone work.

Did Mr. Sittaram himself provide the sand, lime, mortar, and the timber, and arrange for bricks and everything?—Yes.

The only Porebunder bit was the wall on the south side in block D?—Yes, and also cornices and window-sills.

Who was the contractor of the Porebunder stone-work?—Kaba Keshav.

PORBUNDER STONE MASON.

Kaba Keshav, a mason of Porebunder stone, was the next witness examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Did you take a contract from Mr. Sittaram for the supply of Porebunder Stone for his Sittaram Buildings?—Yes, I had taken contract for the whole building.

Was the contract in writing?—Yes it was.

Where is it?—Mr. Sittaram has got it.

Did you supply stone or did Sittaram supply stone and you worked it?—I supplied the stone and also put it up.

Did you do any of the brick work?—No, only the Porebunder stone work.

Then how did you arrange to run your work with the brick work?—The brick work was done by brick-layers and the Porebunder work was done by me.

Now the south wall is composed of "khanki" from outside, of brick from inside and a part of Porbunder stone: How were all these works run together?—After the brick work was completed we were asked to do Porebunder stone work, and we used to do it.

Did you work together with the brick-layers of the latter worked first and you followed them?—We used to put slabs of Porbunder stone first and then the bricklayers put bricks.

Was the brick work done by contract?—It was done by labourers on daily wages. The khanki work was also done in the same manner.

Did you work to any design given to you or to your own design?—I and my men used to work according to the instructions of mistry Judah Shalom.

How many men had you?—Five to fifteen according to need.

You know the front Porbunder stone wall of the third floor of block D?—Yes.

Who designed that front wall?—The mistry Judah Shalom.

Did he put his design on paper?—He gave us measurements.

He did not give you on paper?—No. The mistry gave me measurements as to thickness and height.

WALL WITHOUT BONDING.

Now this front wall of Porbunder stone was not bonded to the side walls?—No, it was not bonded, because it had two pillars on each side.

Whose idea was that?—Mistry's.

But the Mistry says it was yours?—No, it was not mine. I am a mason only. My duty is to work stone. I had to do according to mistry's instructions.

Did you ever build a wall before without bonding it to the connecting walls?—There are two ways of building Porbunder stone walls—by bonding and without bonding. Whenever we use pillars we do not bond.

What were the dimensions of the pillars you talk of?—There were two pillars, one on each side, of eighteen inches square.

How many inches did it extend in front of the wall?—Three inches.

How far was each pillar from the nearest window?—About two feet and a half.

How did you expect that wall to stand without bonding? Was it to stand by its weight?—I expected it to stand by its own weight with the pillars.

What were the dimensions of that wall?—It was 15 inches thick, 11 feet and quarter high up to the cornice and 23 feet broad.

The wall was divided by one door and two windows?—Yes.

What was the measurement of the window?—Three feet by seven feet. The door was six feet broad and seven feet high.

Did you work yourself or did your men work at the Porebunder stone wall?—I and my men.

Were you personally at work?—I pointed out my men what work they had to do and I also worked with my own hands.

Did you put the stones of the pillars on each side of the wall with your own hands?—Yes, I personally put them in position.

But the side walls were of bricks, how did you put those stones in position?—I put the cornice below and then built on it. The cornice was put on the top of the "khanki" and brick wall.

When you built the cornice you proceeded to lay pillar stones?—Yes.

How did you connect the pillars with the brick walls on both sides?—By nothing.

You mean to say you put the Porebunder stones against bricks without anything between them?—There was mortar between them.

The work of the Porbunder stone wall was always higher than the brick work?—Yes, it was a layer higher than the brick and "khanki" side walls.

And you left it to the brick layers to connect the brick with the Porebunder stone?—Yes.

Do you know as a matter of fact that they did mortar it?—Yes.

You say that sometimes the wall was bonded and sometimes it was formed with pillars?—Yes.

When a wall is formed with pillars, is it never bonded?—In cases of pillars the Porebunder side is only bonded and where there is "khanki" work it is never bonded. The pillars are never bonded to the connecting walls.

Have you heard of hoop iron being used for bonding purposes?—No, I have not heard of such a thing.

In a wall like this with pillars on each side, have you ever seen pillars grooved to receive bricks of the connecting walls?—Yes. I have seen pillars grooved for that purpose.

Do you not know that was the best way of building up a wall?—Yes.

Then why did you not build the Porebunder wall in that way?—Because I acted according to the instructions of the mistry Judah Shalom.

Did you tell the mistry that the proper way of building the wall was by making grooves in the pillars?—No, I did not.

Why did not you?—Because whenever I have worked I have never grooved a pillar.

What experience have you of building?—I have worked before at the Bori Bunder Station. I was mistry there for Porebunder work. I have also worked at the Municipal Office.

In reference to the Sittaram Building what was your contract?—I was to be paid according to the measure.

On the top of the terrace on the third story, there was to be a balustrade of Porebunder stone?—Yes, and the design was to go all round.

When the building collapsed how far had you built the Porebueder work?—The balustrades at the sides were complete, and the front part of the wall was raised three feet above the cornice.

Do you know this rough plan of the third floor?—Yes.

Do you see the red line on the plan?—Yes. The front wall was complete up to the red line when the collapse occurred. That is about three feet above the cornice and the cornice was one foot above the door.

While you were building the parapet wall were other people building the terrace?—Yes. The front parapet wall was not completed when the women were employed in ramming the flooring of the terrace. It wanted another ornamental piece on the top.

How long did it take you to build that portion of the Porebunder stone wall on the third floor?—About two months.

Do you remember that there was rain?—Yes.

Did you work during the rain?—We were chiselling the pillars then.

How long before the collapse it rained?—Four or five days.

Coroner: Have you ever built Porebunder stone walls with pillars ungrooved and without bonding to connecting walls?—Yes, at many places.

Have you built such walls at the Bori Bunder Station and the Municipal Office?—I have built such walls in those buildings but they have always been bonded to the connecting walls. They have been built with pillars and without pillars.

State some cases where you have built Porebunder stone walls with pillars without bonding?—At many places where I have worked during the last twenty years in Bombay. I have built such walls, but I cannot give the name of any of the places.

How many buildings have you built of such stone walls in Bombay?—Many I cannot give the number.

Can you give the names of the architects under whose instructions you have built such stone walls with pillars, without bonding?—There were many such architects, but I cannot remember their names.

Can you give the name of any mistry?—No.

Do you know Mr. Mirza?—Yes.

Did you ever see him in Block D?—Yes.

Did he inspect your work?—No.

Did Mr. Sittaram ever inspect your work?—No, never.

Did he never come to the building when the work was going on?—He may have passed below on the road.

Did any Municipal Inspector or any one from the Improvement Trust inspect your work?—No, neither of them.

Foreman: Although you took contract from Mr. Sittaram and took two months to build the wall do you mean to say that during that interval Mr. Sittaram never came to inspect your work?

Witness: No.

The Coroner: Are you sure that when the collapse occurred both sides of the balustrade were complete, or only one side?

Witness: When the collapse occurred the south wall was completed as far as the top of the balustrade.

Can you name any building in Bombay of Porebunder stone walls with pillars without bonding?—No.

Further inquiry was then adjourned until Thursday morning.

COCAINE DECLARED TO BE AN INTOXICATING DRUG.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal by the Government of Bombay in the case of Imperator against Jamsetjee Cowasjee Cama, the manager of Messrs. Spencer and Co., chemists and druggists. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling half a dram of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari, in contravention of the Abkari Act, section 43, clause g., and was on the 6th February last acquitted under section 245 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Slater, in disposing of the case, held that intoxication must be proved to be similar to intoxication produced by bhang, alcohol, and ganja. The prosecution theory was that cocaine was poisonous and therefore it could not be held to be intoxicating in the same sense as bhang, alcohol, and ganja.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal were of opinion that intoxication must be construed in its popular sense, and it had been amply proved that cocaine in an intoxicating drug. Their lordships reversed Mr. Slater's decision; and as this was only a test case, imposed upon the accused a nominal fine of one rupee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The "Voice of India," thinks it will be obviously unfair to anticipate the report of the Police Commission or the action of the Government of India on it. But thinks it necessary to state that the forecast of the so called proposals of the Commission, as published the week before last, has created a feeling akin to consternation. Men who wish well both to the Government and the country shake their heads at the alleged intention of the authorities to raise the pay of the District Superintendents of Police and the higher official ranks generally at an outlay of three crores of rupees. The rumour has, of course, been promptly contradicted; but the contradiction itself is said to lend colour to the belief that the official Police view of the case is likely to prevail. We are far from sharing this apprehension, but cannot help saying that any considerable increase of salaries or of the number of higher appointments will be found out of place in the present circumstances of the country. We have heard members of Government complain that District Superintendents of Police have, as a rule, a pleasant time of it compared with others. They have plenty of outdoor exercise, for one thing, whilst others are tied down to their desks. What is more to the point is the contrast between the underfeeding of so many branches of the Public Service and this proposed overfeeding of the Police.

LORD CURZON AND KASHMIR.

Lord Curzon's contemplated visit to Kashmir has, says the "Gujerati," given rise to all sorts of speculations and even apprehensions. Our contemporary adds: Some years ago the Maharaja of Kashmir was disposed for reasons which were at the time shown to be thoroughly hollow. Unfounded charges were laid at his door and his administration held responsible for good many acts of omission and commission. But fortunately for him the hollowness and injustice of the allegations were thoroughly exposed in their naked colours both in India and in Parliament. The helpless Maharaja was afterwards restored to his ancestral throne, but the circumstances connected with his unjustifiable deposition are not likely to be soon forgotten. There have been Anglo-Indian writers who have at times openly recommended the annexation of Cashmir on political and personal grounds, just as they have advocated the absorption of Thibet. With all the faults and failings of Lord Curzon, we have a liking for him, and both in the interests of his reputation as well as for the sake of the fair fame of British Government we hope the Berar tale will not be repeated in any form or shape during the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir.

ORATORY IN THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The "Rast Goftar" thus refers to Mr. Arnold Ward's analysis of the oratory in the Imperial Legislative Council:—In the "Anglo Indian Review," Mr. Arnold Ward has given an extremely interesting and instructive analysis of the oratory displayed, in the Imperial Legislative Council, during Lord Curzon's term of office by the Councillors whom he divides into three groups namely the Government of India, the native members, and the English members other than the Government. These groups, it is pointed out are, nearly of equal size. The comparison Mr. Ward has drawn shows that whereas the Government group contributed 184 pages to the debate, the English members 80, and the native members 200. The object the writer has had in view in taking so much trouble does not appear to be to show up the garrulity of the people's representatives, but to point out how little the others have been doing to elucidate the several problems that are brought up for discussion, and "to dispel the illusions and the fallacies which so often underlie native utterances. Mr. Ward has a grievance to urge against all these members, from the Viceroy downwards.

THE GOOD GRACES OF THE COLONIES.

Referring to the agitation connected with the question of Preferential tariff, the "Voice of India" remarks: Practically England is asked to embark on a war of fiscal reprisals, so that the Colonies may stand by her in political wars. There are, however, other reasons too, why the Colonies should be pleased. England's prosperity depends upon her manufactures. So long as she can obtain the raw materials required for the purpose from foreign countries without any difficulty, she may find absolute free trade paying and may not depend upon her colonies for her industrial prosperity. But supposing the United States use up most of their cotton for manufactures at home, and are unable to export to England all the cotton that is required to keep her mills working, England will then have to look for her supply to some other country. Such a contingency has already happened. The British Cotton-Growing Association recently passed a resolution at Liverpool that, the cotton trade of the United Kingdom having for several years suffered from a scarcity of cotton, it is necessary that efforts be made to secure new fields of supply. It is hoped that this supply will eventually come from the Colonies. And hence, not only in war, but also in times of peace, England expects to be drifting into a situation where she will have to depend largely on the good graces of the Colonies.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN MADRAS.

As might have been expected, the example of Lord Ampthill in lending encouragement and support to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in December next in Madras has, says the "Voice of India," been followed by other Government officials. It is reported that jails, schools of art, and other Government institutions will provide exhibits, and collectors and other local officials will be requested to help in the securing of exhibits for the occasion. Mysore, Travancore, and other Native States may be expected to lend their support also to the Exhibitions. With such powerful co-operation the undertaking ought to be a grand success. These annual exhibitions in large centres can only be regarded as the beginning of an industrial movement, if they develop into a movement. Provincial and district exhibitions can stimulate local interest just as an all-India exhibition is expected to attract attention over a larger area. But district exhibitions have as yet been few and far between.

THE CROWN AND THE FORCES OF NATIVE STATES.

The "Gujarat Mitra" states: H. H. the Aga Khan Sir Sultan Mahomedshaw's proposal made in the Viceregal Legislative Council last March, during the course of his speech on the budget about bringing all the forces of the Native States in India under the sole control of the Crown, to make them an integral part of the Indian army and to enable them to take due share in the defences of the Empire has, we are glad to notice, found general favour. The project is being viewed with favor, and we are told, is being supported warmly by some of the principal Rajputana princes. The States of Nabha, Bhawalpur and Gwalior, as also Kashmir may be cited as those who would be most ardent supporters of the movement. The necessity to bring the large and by no means well-disciplined forces of the Native Chiefs in India under the healthy discipline of the regular British troops cannot be denied by those who have had opportunities to compare and judge between the two, the native state troops and their British confrere. We may hope the movement will take shape before very long in the direction proposed by His Highness the Aga Khan.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	4	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	2	4
G Mahim and Worli	10	5	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	31	22	89
Total plague deaths to date	251,631	213,898	
Same date last year	3	4	76

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 631 as against 737 during the previous week. Of the total number 186 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 43 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 546 which included 55 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN LAW.

The following correspondence has been addressed by the Acting Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2275, dated 6th April, forwarding copies of the marginally noted papers, and inviting an expression of the opinion of the Committee upon the amended Bill.

The first suggestion made in my No. 1437 of 29th October 1902 to your address had reference to the conflicting decisions of the Indian Courts on the question of the survival of the right of suit on the death of one of several partners, parties to a suit. The suggestion was to the effect that the opportunity should be taken for adopting the decisions of the majority of the Courts on this question and for securing uniformity in practice. Effect has been given to the suggestion by the introduction of a new clause—469AA—in Chapter 34 of the Bill. This new clause provides that, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 45 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, where two or more persons may sue or be sued in the name of a firm under the provisions of Section 469A, and any one of such persons dies whether before the institution or during the pendency of any suit the survivor or the survivors may sue or continue to sue or be sued without joinder of the legal representative of the deceased as a party. The clause reserves liberty to the legal representative of the deceased partner to apply to be added a party and preserves the right of such representative to an account as against the survivor or survivors. On account of the convenience it affords full advantage will probably be taken of the change in procedure in these cases to which Chapter 34 applies: that is in cases in which any two or more persons, in respect of the subjects matter, claim or are liable as partners, and carry on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted. To this extent, and subject to the following remarks on the wording of Clauses 469A and 469AA, the Committee approve of the proposed amendments.

It is stated in the notes on Chapter 34 that, in the opinion of the Select Committee, the simplified procedure proposed can properly be applied to all the territories in which the Code is to be enforced. But it seems to the Committee of the Chamber that there is an unintentional restriction placed by Clause 469A on the application of the Chapter. Clause 469A reads:—"Any two or more persons claiming or "being liable as partners, and carrying on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, may sue or be sued in the name of the firm if any. The words and carrying on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court should be, the Committee think, deleted from the clause; for if they are retained, partners will be enable to institute a suit in the name of their firm only in the local limits of the jurisdiction in which carry on business; whereas circumstances and procedure may necessitate the institution of a suit in another Court. For instance, partners carrying on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court may be compelled to institute their suit in say, the Karachi Court, or to bring the illustration nearer home, in the Alipore, Sealdah, or Hooghly Court. They would apparently, in such case, be prevented from taking advantage of the Chapter, and be deprived of the benefit which Clause 439AA is designed to afford. And so also, from the opposite view, the Chapter would not apply if a suit should be instituted in the Calcutta High Court against partners who carry on business outside the local limit of the jurisdiction of that Court.

Then, again, the Committee are not satisfied with the wording of the added Clause 409AA. The words, any one of such persons dies may receive a limited construction. The word one should be deleted; for it may be held—although it may now perhaps appear absurd to suggest such a construction—that, if more than one of (say) three partners in a firm should die, the provision of the Clause will not apply beyond the death of the first deceased. And the language of the Clause generally appears to lend itself to such a construction.

The aim of the committee is to secure the recognition of the principles that, on the death of a partner the right of suit survives to the surviving partner or partners. The principle should not, they consider, be confined to suits in which members of a firm sue or are sued in the name of their firm, but it should rather be extended generally to all suits in which partners as such are interested, whether they sue or are sued in their individual names, or in the name of their firm. Thus, in the opinion of the committee, the added Clause 469AA, in its amended form, would be more appropriately placed in the Bill immediately after Clause 362.

The same objection to the reference to the local limits of the Court's jurisdiction arises also in regard to Clause 469E relating to suits between co-partners, and Clause 469F relating to a suit against a person carrying on business in a name other than his own. In passing, the Committee would also invite attention to the construction of Clause 469F. The words in the earlier part of the Clause, in a name or style other than his own should they think, read in a name or style other than his own name.

The second recommendation made in my letter of 29th October was that something might be done towards simplifying the procedure in regard to the signature and verification of pleadings. I pointed to the possibility that the formalities be abolished, except in the special classes of cases in which—as stated in the notes published with the earlier draft of the Bill, it was certain reasons considered expedient they should be retained as a safeguard. In the notes on the revised draft of the Bill it is explained that a sub-clause has been inserted in Clause 469A to meet the practical difficulty alluded to in my letter with regard to the signing and verifying of documents where the litigants are a firm. It will be seen that the proposed modification of procedure will be applicable only in suits which shall be instituted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 34. The value of the concession, if such is in reality the effect of the added sub-clause, must be gauged by comparison with the earlier clauses in the Bill relating to signature and verification of pleadings, viz., Clauses 51, 52 and 110 (1). According to Clause 51 of the Bill in the case of a sole plaintiff, the plaint must be signed by such plaintiff and his pleader if any; and in case where there are two or more plaintiff, the plaint must be signed by each of the plaintiffs, and his pleader if any. This is modified by the proviso that, where a plaintiff by reason of absence or for other good cause, is unable to sign, the plaint may be signed by any person duly authorised by him. There is a distinction in the earlier clauses between the signature and the verification of plaint; and Clause 52 (1) requires that the plaint shall be verified by the plaintiff, or by one of the plaintiffs, if more than one, or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case. According to Clause 110 (4) a written statement is to be signed verified in the manner provided for the signing and verification of plaints. The added sub-clause treats of both signature and verification, and declares that where persons sue or are sued as partners in the name their firm under Chapter 34, in the case of any plaint, written statement, or other document required by or under the Code to be signed verified or certified by the plaintiff or the defendant or (it is observed that the word "or" is used here as compared with the word "and" in the earlier clause) his pleader, it shall suffice if such plaint, written statement or other document is signed, verified or certified by any one of such persons or by his pleader as the case may be. In suits not instituted under Chapter 34 the pleadings are to be signed by the plaintiff or defendant or by each of the plaintiffs or defendants if more than one, and by his pleader, the requirement as to signature by the pleader being for a distinct object and purpose. The substitution of the word or for the word and in the added sub-clause would seem to imply that it will suffice if the pleading is signed and verified by the pleader only, and that signature and verification by the party or parties are not essential. The Committee do not know if this is accidental or intentional. The wording of the added sub clause is, they think, also open to the construction that nothing but a compliance with its requirements will suffice; and, if signature and verification by the party or parties are essential, it is important to observe that the sub-clause does not contain the provision to be found in the earlier clauses admitting of signature by a constituted attorney or verification by any person other than a party proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Apart from the question whether it is the intention that the signature and verification by the pleader alone shall be sufficient, the concession in the added sub-clause does not extend beyond this, that where persons sue or are sued as partners in the name of the firm, the pleadings may be signed by any one of such persons, as against the requirement of Clause 51, applicable in all suits not instituted under Chapter 34, that the pleadings shall be signed by each of the plaintiffs or defendants if more than one. While as to the verification of pleadings the Committee think the added sub-clause must be regarded as defective.

In connection with the introduction into the Code of the rules of English procedure admitting of suits by or against firms and persons carrying on business in names other than their own the Committee dwelt upon the question of the application of such provisions to joint family business or family trading partnerships and advocated the application of the provisions to native firms whether consisting of co-sharers or co-partners. Reference is made in the note on Chapter 34 of the revised draft of the Bill to objections taken to the suggestion to render the Chapter applicable to the members of joint Hindu families carrying on trading businesses which form portion of the general assets. The note contains the following explanation:—"On the whole we are of opinion that effect should be given to existing case, law declaring that members of a joint Hindu family who are partners for the purpose of the Indian Contract Act 1872 have not by reason of their personal law advantages not existing in the case of other partners. Following this principle we propose that the provisions of this Chapter shall not be extended to members of joint Hindu families as such, though they will apply to partnerships, notwithstanding that the partnership consists of members of such a family. The matter rests on this explanation and the application of case law, no declaration or provision being inserted in the draft Bill. This is a distinct advance on the observations on Chapter 32A in the notes published with the original draft of the Bill. It was there said that it was doubtful how far the provisions could safely be applied to cases of trading businesses forming portions of the general assets of joint family property, and that some limitations of principle or of territorial application might be required. The Select Committee have now felt justified in recommending that the procedure should have general application to all the territories in which the Code is to be enforced and the principle should be extended to partnerships consisting of members of joint Hindu families. The Committee doubt if it is altogether a wise course to rest satisfied with the application of case law, and they would have preferred to see a specific declaration or provision in the Bill. Otherwise the recognition of the principle is important as being effect an advance towards the long-sought desire of the Chamber for compulsory registration of partnerships.

There is one other feature of the Bill which the Committee did not refer to in their previous letter, but which is of some importance to the mercantile community. It is the extension made in Chapter IX of the existing provisions respecting a set-off in a suit and the new provisions for giving effect to this extension. Section 111 of the draft Bill provides that any claim which can conveniently be disposed of in the suit may be raised as a set-off or counter-claim whether for an ascertained or unascertained amount, and whether arising within or without the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, so long as it arises within the jurisdiction of the High Court to which the Court of first instance is subject. This would allow of a set-off in regard to a claim arising within the jurisdiction of any Court in Assam being set up in a suit in any Mofussil Court in Bengal. In the existing Code a set-off must be for an ascertained some of money legally recoverable, and both parties must fill the same character as they do in the Plaintiff's suit. By case law, however, this provision has been extended to cross demands arising out of the same transaction, or when they are so connected in their nature and circumstances as to make it inequitable that the plaintiff should recover, and the defendant be driven to a cross suit. The extension proposed in the draft Bill goes far beyond this; and under it an unscrupulous defendant wishing to delay a suit against him, could set up a frivolous set off for say unascertained damages or money due on an unadjusted account. Moreover the set-off may be in respect of a claim that is not triable in the Court in which the suit is filed and the new Bill contains elaborate provisions for the transfer of the suit to another Court competent to try the set-off.

It is obvious to the Committee that such a transfer might seriously prejudice the plaintiff who might have to go on with his suit in another province. And even if he decided to abandon his suit after the set-off had been pleaded because he did not care for the expense of fighting out his claim elsewhere sub-section (8) of section 113 would still enable the defendant to get then transfer, and to go on with his counter-claim in the other Court. There is no doubt a safeguard to a certain extent in its being left to the Court in which the suit is first brought to decide whether the set-off can convenintly be disposed of in the suit or not. But this seems to the Committee to be a very wide discretion, and one not easy to exercise when the set-off is one that can only be tried by another Court without going into the facts. It is the opinion of the Committee that the existing right of set-off should be extended. But there appears to them to be necessary for some restriction beyond the test of convenience. The limits of a set-off might they considre, be extended with advantage to the following, viz. that a set-off should be claimable (1) for any ascertained sum of money legally due by the plaintiff to the defendant; (2) for any unascertained sum of money legally due for breach of contract or as damages for any actionable wrong; (3) in respect of any claim which arises out of the same transaction or series of transaction on which the plaintiff's claim is founded; and (4) in respect of any claim for which relief can adequately be given by compensation in money without unduly protracting the decision on the plaintiff's claim by reason of the evidence required to prove the set-off, and where the relative positions of the plaintiff and defendant render it equitable and convenently in the opinion of the court that both claims should be tried together.

In conclusion I am to express the regret of the Committee that the Select Committee have been unable to found any recommendation, on the representation made in my letter as to the expediency and necessity for the formation of a new Insolvency procedure by a separate and single enactment based on the English Bankruptcy Act 1883. Various other amendments have been made in the Chapter on Insolvency, the efficiency of which will be ascertained only on practical application and working.

The Committee have no remarks to offer upon the Schedules attached to the Bill.

CRICKET.

P. W. D. C. C. vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES C. C.

A match was played between the P. W. D. C. C. and the G. I. P. Railway Stores C. C. on Saturday on the Oval, and resulted in a win for the former by 29 runs. The following were the scores:—

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr W E Stanley, c Romer, b Hogan	1
Mr T F Smithers, b Hogan	0
Mr W Hogan, c Murray, b Malone	40
Mr R Haines, b Hogan	3
Mr R Oliver, run out	0
Mr H O B Shoubridge (Capt), c Malone, b Hogan	4
Mr R W Murphy, c Lees, b Hogan	3
Mr A F Theodore, c Rodricks, b Hogan	9
Mr S M Deshpande, b Malone	0
Mr R Hogan, b Malone	2
Mr D J Valledares, not out	2
Extras	3
Total	67

G. I. P. RY. STORES C. C.

Mr R Hogan, c R Hogan, b Oliver	6
Mr T D'Souza, b Oliver	0
Mr C Malone, c Oliver, b R Hogan	2
Mr V Romer, b R Hogan	9
Mr H Lees, c Stanley, b R Hogan	10
Mr A Murray (Capt), b and c R Hogan	0
Mr De Silva, b Oliver	1
Mr Raposo, c Stanley, b Oliver	0
Mr J Rodricks, not out	4
Mr P D'Souza, c W Hogan, b R Hogan	6
Mr J Pereira, b Oliver	0
Extras	0
Total	38

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain G L Longbrae, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

Adair Mr
Butterworth Mr T
Barrington Capt T S
Corbett Lt B A
Chapman Mr R B
Doveton Capt J H
Danby Mr O G H
Haunett Mr T
Hordern Mr H E
Jackson Mr B H
Lascelles Mr R E
Morris Lt-Col J J
Moseley Capt H R and Mrs
Nicoll Mr A
Russel Mr C
Smith Capt E
Searlle Capt P S and Mrs
Swanston Lt H
Shaw Mr W D
Taverno Mr G V
Wallace Mr D
Wallace Mr G

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE.

JUNE 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

America—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.

Communication with Tonquin interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Mars is said to be signalling to Mother Earth by means of a large projection with an angle of 200 degrees The Central News, however, takes a wise view of this projection: "Until more is learned about it, it would be idle to draw any inferences.

THE GORDON-BENNETT RACE.

BOGLAND GLORIES AND SWEET PASTORALS.

The course over which the great Gordon Bennett race of 1903 will be decided says the "Globe" presents many points of interest to English eyes, and the thousands of our countrymen who will visit the Irish midlands in July and see the country for the first time will have much, apart from the race, to occupy their attention.

Kildare and Queen's County, wherein the course is situated, form part of the central plain of Ireland. The boglands are the most unique feature of the district traversed by the course; and to the nature lover and the artist their great brown expanses will be full of interest and novelty. The glory of the boglands is well nigh impossible to fix. The subshades of the browns and blacks work out wonderful colour schemes with the simplest tones: and the ever-varying lights from the changeful Irish skies contribute endless effects to the scene. The aspect in the cold wet winter is that of dank, sodden misery expressed in its most melancholy hue. The rain has replaced all the lighter brown shades by sullen wet blacks. The wind howls across the bleak expanses of open country, and raises shivers on the treacherous pools of black water which have settled at the bases of the cuttings and in the disused workings. A few miserable weeds and brown stunted trees show up against the leaden sky. Days and days of rain and rotting mist settle on this place and on the few reclaimed fields which have been evolved from the prevailing blackness. Misery, poverty, and hopelessness are suggested by the prospect, and they are the things which come to many of the poor dwellers on the Irish boglands. Yet immense wealth may lurk in these bogs, which are huge storehouses of carbon the secret of profitably working which, has, unfortunately, not yet been discovered. One day it may make Ireland rich; but at present the boglands are of little value; in winter give the idea of extreme poverty, But on a bright spring day the whole aspect changes, the sun shines gaily, rich dry browns give an air of warmth to the scene, and delicate green plants show up in marked contrast to the darker hues. And in odd nooks you will find a pool of sheeny black water overlocked by a green bank on which fair primroses grow, Never do these flowers look so beautiful and so dainty as when seen in conjunction with the rich sunwarmed blacks and browns of the bog-pools and turf-barks.

The birds carol merrily in the air, the lark especially giving his song superbly clear over this fragrant plain, where it finds a secure resting place. In July, under their midsummer conditions, the bog lands will be still more beautiful. If the favour of a soft moonlight night be granted, it will furnish the most charming spectacle of all. The silver light on the waters, and the ragged plain stretching away to the horizon in a light mystic haze make up a scene of exquisite beauty. A soft warm wind stirs the reeds to whispers by the glinting pools, and carries the delicious fragrance of the bog myrtle, mingled with the ferny odours from the turf.

It is a land of gentle magic, and one will easily fall under its soft glamour and believe the quaint stories of the fairies and the other good people, of which the Irish peasants have such a store. The course at many other parts runs through pastoral scenes charming and diversified; and through rolling country well wooded and watered. To the east and south are noble ranges of hills, making very fitting backgrounds to the ever-varied scenery. The road from Old Kilcullen to Carlow runs through many delightful parts which differ altogether in character from the bogland scenery at the western side of the course. From Carlow to Athy the riverain scenery along the River Barrow is another variation in the feast which this circuit will reveal to the English visitor, Though there is nothing strikingly grand for remarkable in the whole circuit, it will be found that the novelty of the boglands, combined with the soft beauties of the other parts by plain and river, make up a most delightful trace of country, and one over which every student of nature and humanity can wander with much pleasure.

With regard to the course for the race, this is a double loop circuit. The start and finish of the race will take place near the Ballyshannon cross road, about three miles South of old Kilcullen. The race will be made up of three circuits of the complete double loop and one circuit of the smaller, or eastern loop via Carlow, that is, starting at Ballyshannon Cross, the cars will run to Old Kilcullen, turn to the right and make for Carlow, thence via Mageny Bridge to Athy and Ballyshannon Cross. Thence to Kilcullen, and turn to the left for the Curragh, and then via Kildare, Monasterevan, Ballydavis, Stradbally, and Athy to Ballyshannon. The small circuit mesures 45 miles, and the double loop 102 miles; the entire distance for the race is 351 miles.

In the matter of surface the road is below English standard. but with the extensive improvements which will be carried out it will quickly be brought up to a high state of efficiency. The more important consideration is that of straightness, and in this respect the road is very fair. There are several magnificent straights, notably from Athy to Old Kilcullen; from beyond Kildare to Monasterevan and part of the way thence to Ballydavis. On the route running thence to Athy there are also several very favourable stretches for high speed, and most of the rout from Kilcullen to Carlow is good in this respect, though the straights are comparatively short, More than sixty per cent of the entire route is made up of straight stretches, varying from one to nine miles and when the alterations recommended by the Advisory Committee, are carried out the corners will be much improved, and the grass edge which lines the road at many parts can be safely used by the cars.

PRACTICALLY A TIME CONTEST.

MORE "PRECAUTIONS."

The public feeling against the proposed Gordon Bennett motor race in Ireland grows steadily.

There is a strange cross-current of opinion on this subject, Motor manufacturers, who see in the stoppage of the contest possibilities of incalculable damage to their trade, are using all means in their power to have it run.

The public at large, horrified at the disasters of the Paris-Madrid race, and having no interest whatever in knowing whose car it is that can do eighty useless miles an hour, would like nothing better than to see an order prohibiting the Irish race.

The Government's position is peculiar. We are informed says the "Express" that were it not for the insistence of the Irish members, who are naturally desirous of bringing as much money as possible to their country, the majority of Ministers would do their utmost to meet the public view and allay the widespread fear of consequences by having the race stopped.

The Irish people maintain that the race will attract thousands of wealthy folk to Ireland, and will probably induce many people to pay return visits.

Equally obviously it is at the present time of great importance to the Government that the Irish members should be conciliated as much as possible,

So keen and practical a motorist as Mr. Balfour must be aware of the frightful risks which those who participate in the Gordon Bennett race will run, and must be also aware of the irreparable damage that the accidents which are too likely to happen will cause to motoring, but presumably the political aspect of the cause is of paramount importance to him.

Unless, therefore, the authorities alter their present views, it is practically certain that the race will be run. But if it is, it will be carried on under conditions that will deprive it of its racing character and make it practically an exhibition of individual speeds on what will be really an enclosed course.

We understand that the authorities of the Automobile Club have made further modifications in the rules regulating the Gordon Bennett contest.

In the first place it has been decided to start the cars at a minimum of seven minutes' interval so that, unlike the Paris-Madrid race, it will be practically a time race.

Secondly, arrangements have been made to draft another large body of police to help keep the course.

Thirdly, extra controls have been arranged for at dangerous corners and narrow places along the course.

Finally, no spectator will be allowed within a hundred yards of the course except where banks or stone walls exist.

Further arrangements looking towards the safety of the public, as far as it possible to devise them, are under advisement by the Automobile Club.

These arrangements go far to minimise the dangers which the "Express" has persisted in pointing out, and it it gratifying to know that the authorities have taken them under consideration.

Nevertheless we repeat that no matter what arrangements are made, no matter how many thousands or tens of thousands of police and soldiers are placed along the route, the element of danger connected with this contest of useless machines far outweighs its commercial potentialities.

It is hardly necessary to repeat here that the "Express"—which has always upheld the legitimate commercial features of motoring—would welcome a trial of endurance and reliability on the part of moderately powerful motor-cars. It has always protested against scorching, and the racing of freak high-power cars is the worst form of scorching imaginable.

But if the above arrangements, and those still to be made, are faithfully carried out, the dangers will be greatly minimised and the contest will become what it should be, an exhibition of fast-going motor-cars and not a reckless, death-dealing race.

The "Express" Dublin correspondent telegraphs:—

Until the next meeting of the county councils of Kildare, Carlow, and Queen's County, it is impossible to say with certainty what course they will adopt, but it is generally understood that they will only permit the race to proceed under very rigorous precautions for the public safety.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Apropos of the unfounded report that it was intended to place a statue of the Emperor Charles V. along with statues of the German reformers in the new Berlin Cathedral, the semi-official "North German Gazette" publishes the latest marginal note of the Kaiser's. As is pretty well known, his Majesty reads most of the things which the Press, home and foreign, writes about him, and the cutting from the Portestant paper imputing to him the intention of setting up a statue of the persecutor of the German reforming party in a Protestant cathedral was duly laid before him. He contented himself with penning the following marginal note to the cutting: "Beside him (Charles V.) Diocletian, Nero, Torquemada, and Alba, are to be set up. Lucifer himself has also been proposed, but there is a difficulty in deciding whether he shall be placed in the pulpit or in the Royal pew!"

The "Welcome Home" dinner of the 14th Hussars took place on May 28th. This illustrious regiment of British cavalry has been immortalised by Levar in "Charles O'Mally," and a glance at Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" will show how well it behaved in these trying years. Lord Roberts, in inspecting the regiment before it left for active service in South Africa in October 1899, recalled its services during the Punjab war. "No march was too long for them, no country too difficult," he said. The "14th" were originally raised as Dormer's Dragoons in 17.5.

(The man fills in the earth; the sad-faced woman holds the tree upright, and meditates)

From the unwound bundle
We take each tree,
And set it up
Where it has to be;
When, in a moment,
As if from fear

Of Life in earnest
Beginning here,
It starts a sighing
Through day and night,
Though while downlying
'Twas voiceless quite.

* * *

—Thomas Hardy in the "Cornhill."

A beautiful stained-glass window at the left side of the City Temple pulpit is to be erected in memory of Dr. Parker. The subject is St. Paul's farewell to the elders of Ephesus and the motto will be, "Sorrowing most of all that day should see his face no more," Mr. E. J. Physick, the well-known sculptor, is preparing the tablet, on which, says the British Monthly, the Bible and the Cross will lie together as the supreme symbols of Dr. Parker's ministry.

An example of this pretty little creature, which might be not inappropriately termed the muff animalcule, has just been acquired by the Zoo. It is not a common creature in captivity, though its mortal remains are apt to occur in some profusion in shops. These have to be fetched, if they are genuine, all the way from South America, where the chinchilla inhabits slopes upon the heights of the Andes, in company with several other kinds of chinchillas not so prized for their fur. The chinchilla has large, pathetic looking eyes, upon which, however, sentiment would be wasted, since they are merely abnormally large to catch the failing gleams of light—the animal is nocturnal. In fact, every-thing about it is large—except itself; the ears are long and the tail is quite squirrel-like; the fur is long and soft, and the prices which it fetches are also of some considerable dimensions.

There is at Port Logan, in the South of Scotland, a fish-pond holding tame salt-water fish that come half out of the water to be fed. An interesting account of a visit paid to the pond appears in the June Windsor. At the pond side the guide of Mr. Lewison, the writer of the article, waved his basket and whistled, and never came trout to May fly so readily as a score of unmistakable sea-fish came from all parts of the pool, scrambling and jostling against one another as though they had been playing football under Association rules. They came to the edge of the step, and there they rested until their guardian took some of the hasty delicacies and offered them. Straightway certain of the cod-fish put their heads out of the water to within half an inch or less of their gills, and took the food with a joyful but ill-bred gulp. They were cod-fish, haddock, and other rovers of the sea, all thriving fat, and happy. If some ichthyologist would do for these fish what Professor Garner has done for apes, our knoledge would, Mr. Lewison thinks, be greatly increased.

On one side of the pond in which the fish are kept there is access for the rising tide, and as the outlet is cross barred the fish cannot escape. The taming of the fish (we are told) is not an easy matter. For more than a year the captives are wild and sullen; some do not thrive at all. However, time works wonders, and as visitors must be few and far between, it is hardly surprising to learn that the example of the tame fish is slowly followed, and the wild ones learn to respond to the whistle of the fisherman when he comes down the stone steps carrying provisions. That the fish should come to the edge of the pool is not surprising but until one has seen them, says Mr. Lawson, it is hard to believe that they raise themselves right out of the water and snap at the food like half-trained dogs,

Mr. Redfern, of London, tells in the "Young Woman" where the fashions come from. As to the way in which new fashions arise and how leaders of Society determine what is to be worn Mr. Redfern said: It happens somewhat in this manner. Some time ago large sleeves were all the rage, but when they reached the extreme size at the shoulder they began to be absurd, and their incovenience began to be felt. The smart woman having dined out once or twice in a gown the sleeves of which make it essential that the butler should move the converts half a foot farther from each side of her plate, probably grows tired of this, and in consultation with her dressmaker for her next dinner gown brings the big pouffe down to the finishing point and adds some chic little idea as to change and note. Her friends are not slow to mark the altered style, and when they see the same lessening of size on one or two other choice spirits brave enough to adopt it, the fiat goes forth and large sleeves are doomed.

Asked as to whether or not the French are cleverer than English in matters of dress Mr. Redfern replied: There can be no doubt that we must give the palm to France for originating fashions. The French have daintier ideas and more fertile brains, and while it will ever be debatable ground as to who looks best dressed, an English or French woman, there cannot be any question as to whence the fashions for the femme chic emanate. In one direction, however, England undoubtedly leads the way. Sport of every kind holds such an important position here that all the rest of the world turns to England to know what it shall wear when it shoots or golfs, fishes or hunts, rides or drives.

It will be noticed that in their speeches on May 28, both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain referred to the absence of the prominent members of the front Opposition bench. And well they might, for with the exception of Sir H. Fowler (who showed unusual anxiety not to be drawn into discussion with the Colonial Secretary when the right hon. gentleman referred to a supposed interruption from the ex-Secretary for India), not one of the so-called stalwarts of the party deigned to put in an appearance. For a long time Mr. H. Gladstone was the sole occupant of the bench, having evidently been reduced to whipping himself into attendance, and the answer to the Government speeches was left to the Lloyd Georges and the Loughs of the back benches.

To those who denounce British barbarity, we commend the consideration of the case of the Zouave, Jean Dideil, who has just returned to France, after an absence of thirty-two years. This man was taken prisoner by the Germans during the war with France, and in attempting to escape was so unfortunate as to strike a German sentry. For this infraction of the rules of war the unhappy soldier has been kept in prison all these long years by the nation which was pleased to wax, indingant over our treatment of Boer prisoners of war. It is a pathetic case, but one which is eminently characteristic of the German way of looking at things.

The London County Council will do well to heed Mr. Ernest Callard's emphatic warning before they proceed with their project of erecting a colonnade in Piccadilly between Arlington-street and the Green Park. There are certain obvious reasons against putting anything of the sort in that part of London, which we hope the Westminster City Council—with whom the final decision will rest—will take into account It was found absolutely necessary years ago to remove all but a small portion of the colonnade which once existed in regent-street, and even the little that is left is commonly avoided by respectable people.

A freehold domain, having an extent of nearly 40 square miles, and comprising the Isle of Iona and the Ross of Mull forming part of the western islands of Scotland, is now in the market to be sold by private treaty by order of the Duke of Argyll. Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis, and Co., who send us an elaborately compiled description of the property, will not be contradicted when they speak of Iona as the most famous island in the history of the Christian Church in Britain, and in addition to being regarded as the birthplace of Christianity in the North, it is also the cradle of the Scotch Monarchy,

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is publishing in his Colonial Library a new novel entitled "The Composite Lady". The author is Mr. Thomas Cobb, who is already known to readers of Unwin's Colonial Library through his book "The Head of the Hogsehold." "The Composite Lady" of the story is an Academy picture of Juliet idealised from three different girls. A certain young man with £15,000 a year, a susceptible heart and few brains is captivated by the picture and insists on making the acquaintance of its original. The three originals cause many love complications, which will give the reader much entertainment ere he reaches the conclusion in which they are satisfactorily solved.

"The Flame and the Flood" by Rosamund Langbridge is another addition to Unwin's Colonial Library. Those who have read this novel in manuscript speak of it as a work of most unusual promise. The author, whose father, the Rev. Frederick Langbridge, of St John's Limerick, is well known as a writer, is very young, but this book shows that she possesses a remarkable insight into certain phases of character, a keen sense of humour and the gift of constructing telling and brilliant dialogue. The scene of the story is mainly Miss Langbridge's native country, Ireland, and its central interest lies in the love between two characters, both endowed with the artistic temperament: Susette South, a brilliant wilful and reckless Irish girl, a born actress, who plays with life as if it were a drama; and Will Carton, a pianist of genius, consummately affected and yet of childlike simplicity. These two leading figures are supported by minor characters, well sketched and amusingly described. Fate keeps the lovers apart, and hence there is a background of tragedy, but both Susette and Carton are humourous persons, and the element of comedy is string.

It is a pity that some of our novelists who are so sensitive to the manifold miseries of modern marriage cannot be made to take a course of study in the early history of that respectable institution. After a course of McLennan and Westermarck, and the rest, and some notion of early bridal customs and of the restrictions on the free play of passion imposed by totems and other primitive regulations, they would hail the marriage laws of to-day as a very paradise for the young people. Mr. Lang's new book on Social Origins, lately published by Messrs. Longmans, might serve them for an introduction to the study and give them some idea of its complexity. For the science of social origins is still in that happy hypothetic stage when every new writer has his new theory of exogamy and endogamy and avoidance, and so forth. One touch of nature links the noble savage with the Victorian jester. For both, the mother-in-law was tabu.

Mr, Lang propounds a rather light-hearted theory of totems. He suggests that the totem name was imposed from without by rival groups, much as schoolboys nickname the boys in other houses or school, or as in a less polite, but still recent, time, Englishmen called Frenchmen froggies. It is a guess like another, and Mr. Lang brings much genial common sense as well as learning to its support. It may strike the outsider that exogamy does not follow very naturally from this theory. Schoolboys (and Mr. Lang insists on the likeness of schoolboys and savages) do not love to see their sisters hob-nobbing with the wrong school sett Still Stalky and Company of maturer age might enjoy raiding the females of the tribe of the dead cat.

Mr. Lang's present discourse on a subject which has long engaged his attention is prefixed to an essay on "Primal Law" by his cousin, the late Mr. J. J. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson settled while still young in New Calendonia, and his ingenious mind, Mr. Lang tells us, was at once exercised by the singular laws and customs of the natives. He subsequently studied the works of modern anthropologists, and the present essay was the fruit of his final speculations. The manuscript was transmitted at his death through Mr. Haggard to Mr. Lang, who has prepared it for publication. Mr. Atkinson's problem was to account for the extraordinary customs of "avoidance" of near relatives in savage society and conventional restriction on marriage within the group. Briefly, his theory is that man's primeval ancestor was an unsocial anthropoid, who from motives of jealousy, drove all the young males from the neighbourhood of his actual and potential harem; and that the marriage restrictions were a compromise for the young males between exile and trespass on the sire's marital rights—a compromise which gave an immediate advantage in the struggle for existence to the group that adopted it by some happy accident or instinct.

The Publishers' Circular has been studying the Blue Book on our export trade, and reports that there has been a steady and general increase in the export of books. In these impartial official returns, it appears, Books appear between Blacking and Boots. The term books, it should be explained, includes all printed matter. The increase in value of the export trade from 1897 to 1902 was: To France, from £35,000 to £48,000; Belgium, £17,000 to £22,000; Germany, £58,000 to £72,000; Natal, £24,000 to more than double; Cape Colony, £130.000, after an intermediate drop, to £131,000; India £112,000 to £152,000; Australasia, £424,000 to £499,000; America, £305,000 to £344,000; China and Japan, £15,000 to £26,000. Three districts give a decline: Holland, from £27,000 to £20,000; the Channel Islands, £7,000 to £3,000; Canada £73,000 to £67,000. It is interesting to find Australasia taking more English books than the United States.

Mr. George Cowell is to write and edit The Life and Letters of E. B. Cowell, late Professor of Sanscrit at Cambridge, dear to a wider circle of readers as the friend and correspondent of Edward FitzGerald, who suggested to FitzGerald the idea of his translations from Persian and Spanish, and supplied him with his transcript of Omar's Rubaiyat. Mr. Cowell will be obliged for the loan of letters or other material likely to be useful, which should be addressed to him at 24, Harrington-gardens, S. W.

Mr. William Wallace has prepared and Messrs. Isbister have published a selection of The Poems of James Hogg. Thanks to his picturesque nickname of the attrick Shepherd and the place he fills in the biography of Scott and the riotous early days of Maga, Hogg remains a real figure in literary history; but if he is to remain a living poet for the latterday reader it can only be by such a process of sifting as Mr. Wallace has undertaken. Professor Saintsbury more than a dozen years ago, after arguing that Lockhart had a hand—a restraining, pruning hand—in the prose Confessions of a justified Sinner; concluded that if Hogg in some lucky moment did really write it all by himself, as the children say, then we could make up for him a volume composed of it of Kilmeny and of the best of the songs, which would be a very remarkable volume indeed. It would not represent a twentieth part of his collected work, and it would probably represent a still smaller fraction of what he wrote, while all the rest would be vastly inferior. But it would be a title to no inconsiderable place in literature, and we know that good judges did think Hogg, with all his personal weakness and all his literary shortcoming, entitled to such a place.

This service, of saving Hogg from his too fluent and indiscriminating self, Mr. Wallace has now performed, so far as the verse is concerned. Having his whole volume for the verse he has been able to give, with the best of the shorter pieces, the whole of The Queen's Wake, though he confesses that as a whole it is only saved by its parts, of which Kilmeny is deservedly the best known. This and a few short pieces like Donald M'Gillivray and When the Kye comes Hame makes the quintessence of the poet's work; and Messrs. Isbister have made a very charming volume of the selection. Perhaps they and Mr. Wallace will now finish the task suggested by Professor Saintsbury, and give us a companion volume to contain the Confessions of a justified Sinner, or as it is otherwise called, the Confessions of a Fanatic.

Messrs. Gonsthble have issued in a very satisfactory form a cheap edition of De Wet's "Three Years' War," which is sure to have a large sale. The new edition is just a reprint, the Boer General not having taken the opportunity to modify any of his statements, or to answer the categorical criticisms passed on particular passages of his narrative by critics in a position to know the facts. Allowance, no doubt, has to be made for the native tendency of the sportsman to remember his good shots better than his bad ones. It is announced that Lord Wolseley has prepared his Memoirs for publication.

Mr. Unwin has arranged to publish a book by Professor Mahaffy on the early history of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1590 to 1660; and also a companion volume containing the Particular Book of Trinity College, Dublin, the old entries and accounts in which shed light on the early days of the college.

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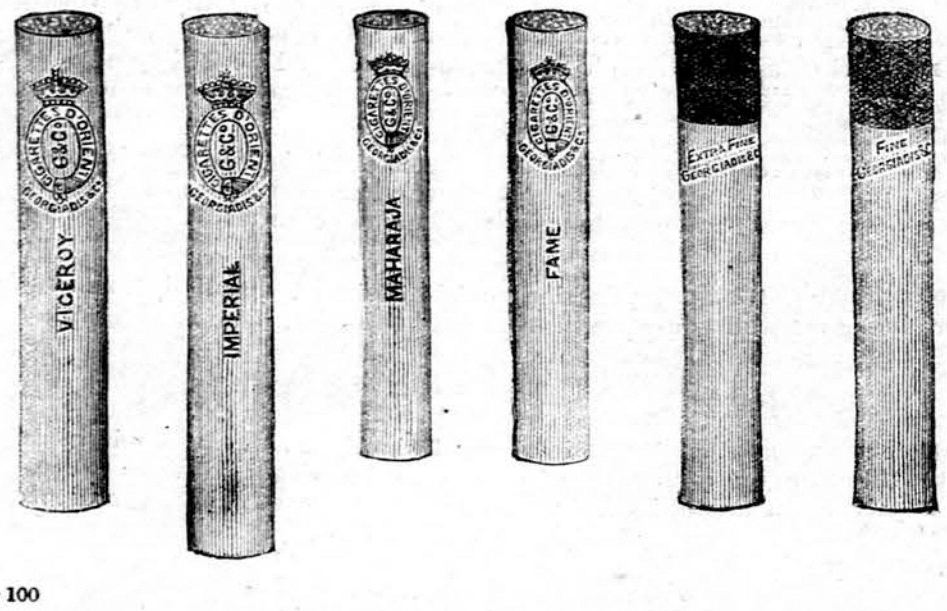
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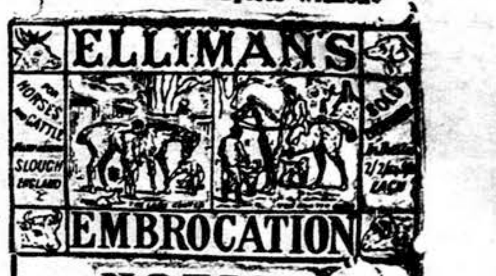

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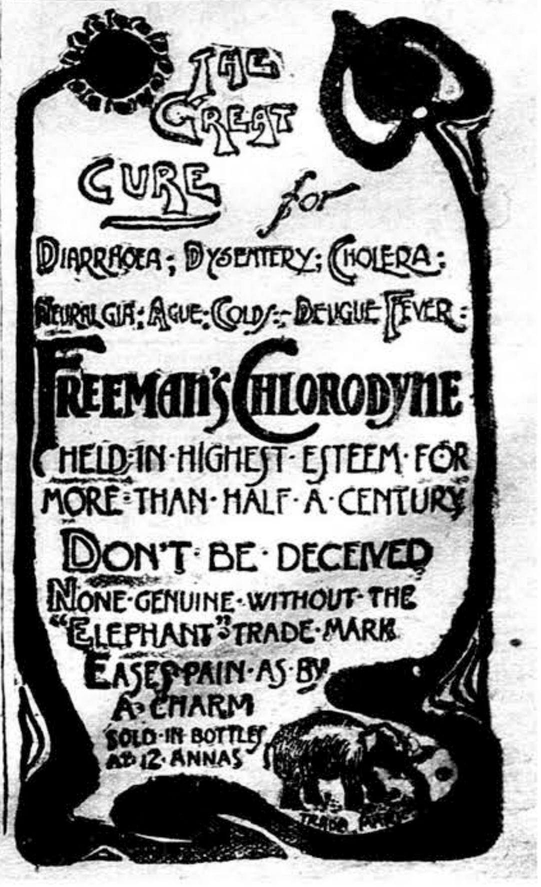

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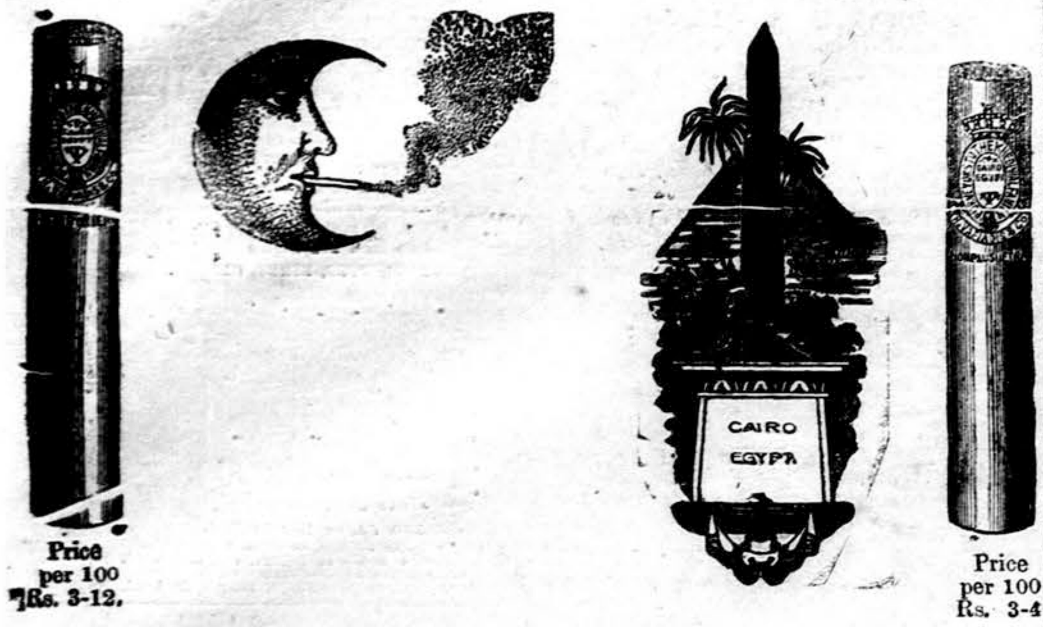

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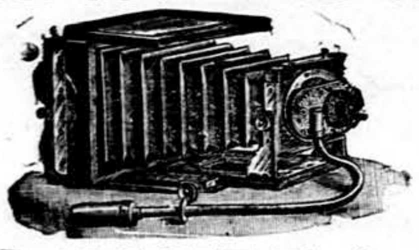

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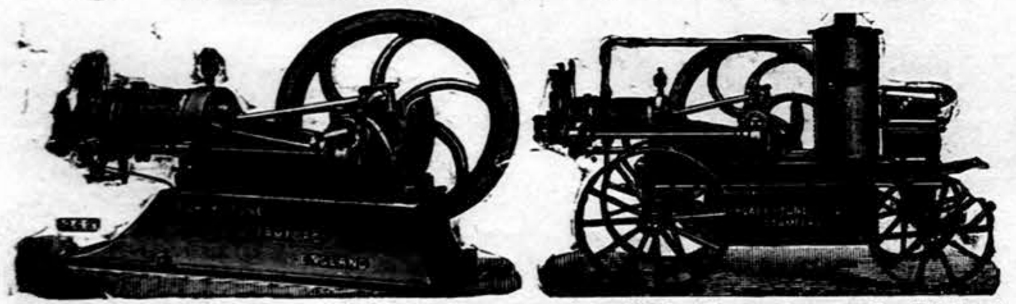

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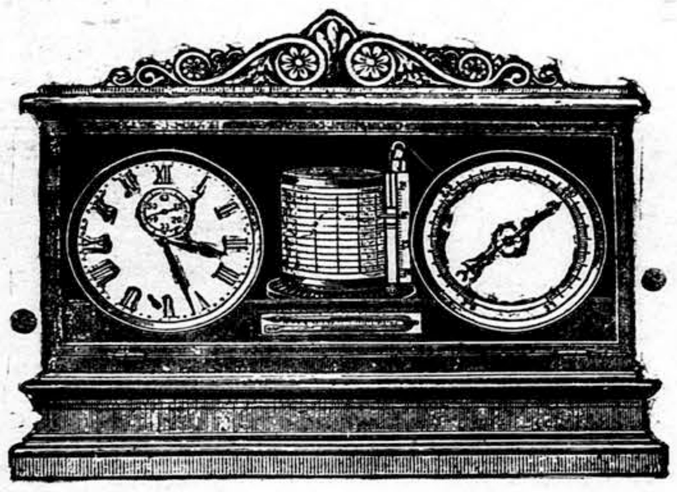
BAROGRAPH

OR

SELF RECORDING ANEROID BAROMETER.



THIS instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder four inches in diameter, having a paper attached to it ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper an even-pointed pencil guided by a metal rod is moved up and down as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement three times in every hour to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the height of the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour, or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which can only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast."

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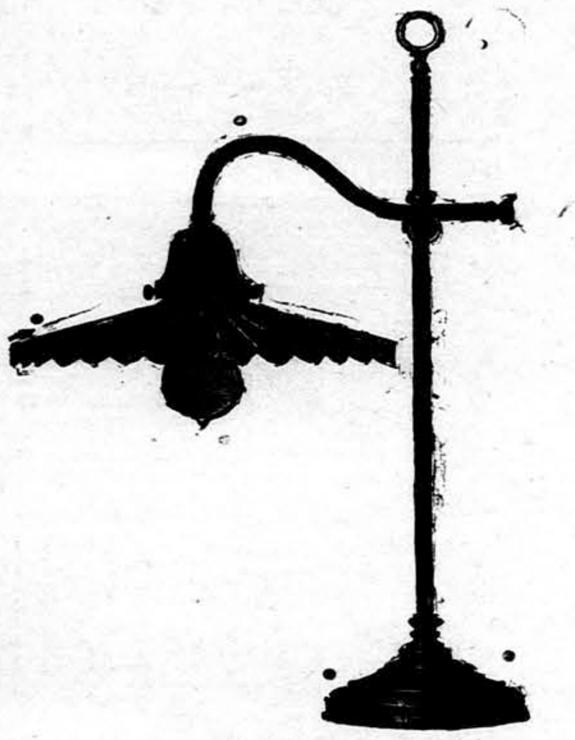

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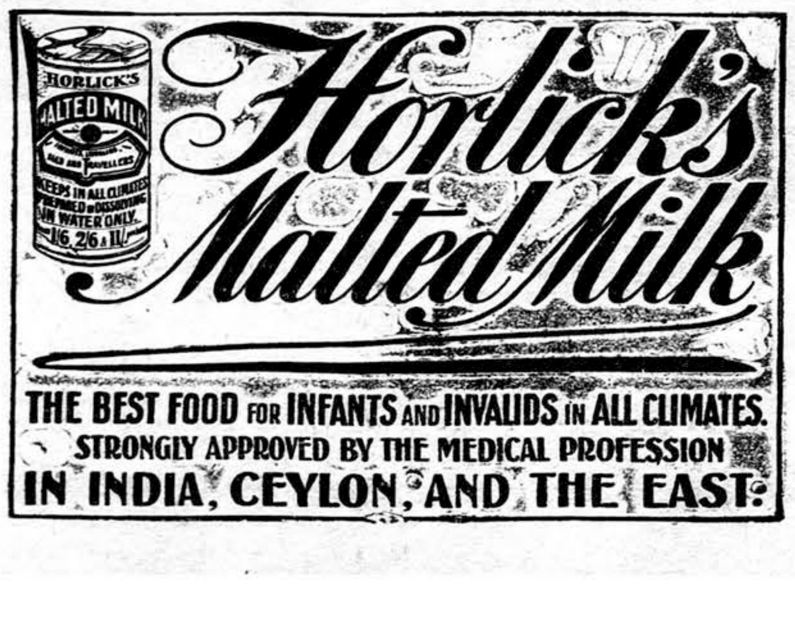

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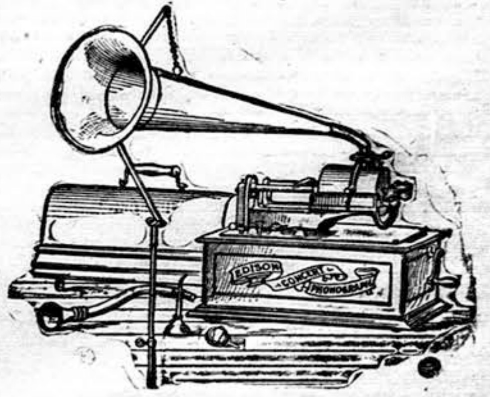

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